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## Sadat to keep negotiators in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, responding to a personal telephone appeal from President Carter, Saturday reversed his decision to recall his chief negotiators from peace treaty talks with Israel in Washington.

While President Carter was telling a political rally in Buffalo, New York, of the Egyptian leader's decision, the State Department in Washington firmly restated its opposition to Israel expanding its settlements on the West Bank of Jordan.

The Israeli decision to "strengthen" existing settlements on the West Bank despite U.S. and Egyptian opposition has led to a series of sharp exchanges between the U.S. and Israeli government leaders this week.

It is also believed to have been one of the reasons behind President Sadat's earlier decision to recall the negotiators.

Carter told a cheering crowd in Buffalo he telephoned Sadat late Friday night about the renewed crises in the talks. "He sent me word (Saturday morning): 'I will do what my friend Jimmy Carter asked me to,'" the president said.

Soon after, the official spokesman for the Middle East talks issued a statement saying that the two Egyptian delegation leaders, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali had been instructed by their government to stay on.

Bilateral talks on the peace treaty were due to continue later Saturday with the Egyptian leaders calling on Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Vance, in a second bluntly worded statement this week, defended U.S. special Middle East envoy Harold Saunders against attacks by Israeli officials.

Vance said of Saunders, the target of Israeli displeasure because of his pronouncements on the future of West Bank settlements:

"I deplore the personal attacks on Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders in connection with his recent conversations in the Middle East."

"Mr. Saunders is an outstanding public servant who has had more than a decade of experience in dealing with the problems of the Middle East, and I have the utmost confidence in him."

Last Thursday, Vance issued a statement saying he was deeply disturbed by Israel's decision to strengthen the West Bank settlements.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, this week accused Saunders of creating a furor by his public statement that the future of the Israeli West Bank settlements was a matter to be decided by future negotiations between the parties—the official U.S. line on the settlements issue.

Saunders was in the Middle East carrying President Carter's replies to questions Jordan's King Hussein had raised about the treaty.

The series of sharp exchanges between the United States and Israel came as the peace treaty negotiations appeared to be near a successful end.

Although both governments have asked for some changes in the draft treaty agreed between the two delegations last weekend, Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil said Friday his country's reservations were only technical, not a matter of principle.

Carter's call to the Egyptian president was the first to

(Continued on back page)



IN BERMUDA: King Khaled escorted by Bermuda Governor Sir Peter Ramsbotham upon his arrival in Hamilton from Washington Friday. (Wirephoto)

### For rest

## Khaled in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Oct. 28 (SPA) — King Khaled arrived here for a period of rest and recuperation following his successful heart surgery in Cleveland.

The King flew here Saturday from Washington where he had lunch with President Carter.

King Khaled was greeted by Bermuda's British Governor, Sir Peter Ramsbotham, and Premier David Gibbons. The king waved to crowds before day from Washington where

(Continued on back page)

### Confers with Binsoudah

## Fahd receives Rifaat Assad



SYRIAN VISITOR: Crown Prince Fahd and Dr. Rifaat Assad at their meeting here Saturday.

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (AP) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday received Dr. Rifaat Assad, member of the regional command of the ruling Baath Party in Syria, and commander of the air defense corps.

The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard.

Dr. Assad, a brother of President Hafez Assad, arrived earlier in the evening and was

received at the airport by Prince Abdullah, Prince Fawaz, governor of Mecca, senior military and civilian officials.

Prince Fahd Saturday also

### Lauds Carter

## Sadat: Nobel honor to Egyptian people

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat, in his first reported comment on being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, said Saturday the honor went to the people of Egypt and all who have supported his peace initiative.

The Middle East News Agency reported Sadat also praised President Carter for "his great efforts to make peace a reality."

Sadat spoke to members of his National Democratic Party in a closed session at his villa at the barracks 15 miles north of Cairo.

The brief report by the agency made no mention of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who was awarded the prize jointly with Sadat. Many Egyptians have felt

Sadat should have won the prize alone for his journey to Jerusalem last year.

The agency said Sadat praised the people of Egypt for all their struggle and support which allowed him to receive the prize. The honor is thus due them, Sadat was reported to have said.

Sadat has not appeared publicly since he won the Nobel Prize Friday. Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil told newsmen Friday night that Sadat was "very happy and deeply honored" at getting the prize.

He has donated his share of the \$165,000 award to his native village of Mit. Abu El Kom, in the Nile Delta 30 miles north of Cairo.

In Tel Aviv, Begin said Saturday he was deeply honored

to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and revealed he had telephoned Sadat to ask for a renewal of the troubled Israel-Egypt peace talks in Washington.

Begin said he and Sadat agreed that the "real prize is peace itself."

Begin delayed his reaction by 24 hours until the end of the Jewish Sabbath, then summoned dozens of reporters to his home to give a brief acceptance statement.

"It is a day of joy for me but total joy will come on the day when I will be able to announce that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is concluded, signed and ratified," Begin said.

Begin said he received the award with "deep gratitude" and he felt "there can not be a greater honor in the life of a man."

Arab reaction was sparse and generally negative to the awarding of the prize.

The decision drew wide support from Western leaders who urged them to continue their efforts.

The Palestine Liberation Organization condemned the choice announced Friday by the Norwegian Nobel Committee in Oslo. Similar reaction was expected from the hard-line Arab states.

In Damascus, a PLO spokesman said the award comes

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal said Saturday the aim of the Baghdad Arab summit conference, due to meet Nov. 2, is not to isolate Egypt, but to strengthen Arab unity.

Prince Saud said there was a consensus in countries he recently visited that this should be the aim of the summit.

Prince Saud has toured Gulf states for consultations with its leaders.

The foreign minister said officials in Iraq, which had called for the summit, emphasized that Egypt was invited through the Arab League to

attend the Baghdad meeting.

Prince Saud added: "Egypt is invited to take part in the conference. We have confidence in the intentions of all Arab countries toward the Arab cause no matter how they approach it."

The Saudi foreign minister is due to leave Jeddah for Baghdad Sunday at the head of his country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers conference, also due to meet in Baghdad Oct. 30.



Prince Saud Al-Faisal

## U.S. sees Iraq-Syria pact 'significant development'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (R) — The United States regards the agreement by Syria and Iraq to form a military union as a significant development with implications for future Middle East developments, the State Department has said.

"It obviously represents a significant development, and we are studying it for its implications on the future course of developments in the Middle East," spokesman Hodding Carter said Friday night.

Meanwhile, a radical Palestinian commando group Saturday called on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to join the new Syrian-Iraqi alliance immediately.

A press statement from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif said that the PLO's adherence to the charter would make the third party necessary for the establishment of a strong northern front—against Israel.

This front, he said, would be "charged with mobilizing Arab resources and making military preparations to wage the struggle against the Zionist-imperialist enemy."

In Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper "Tishrin" said Saturday the people of Iraq and Syria were determined to foil the results of the Camp David accords on a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Commenting on last Thursday's agreement signed in Baghdad between Syria and Iraq to pool their military resources and form an effective strategic replacement for Egypt in any further major outbreak of war in the Middle East, "Tishrin" said:

"We affirm that Syrian-Iraqi cooperation in all fields will take place as agreed upon at the Baghdad talks and as will be agreed upon at current and future bilateral meetings."

Israel and American threats do not scare Syria or Iraq because the people in the two countries and Arab masses elsewhere are determined to struggle to face the enemy and foil the Camp David results, and the threats will only be met with more determination and unflinching action," it said.

"We on our part declare that peace in the region will not be determined by Washington, which sees in the Syrian-Iraqi alliance a clear and direct threat to U.S. efforts and interests in the region."

The agreement between

(Continued on back page)

Syria and Iraq has been hailed in the Arab world as a historic event.

At the same time, senior Arab diplomatic sources said both sides realized that patient work was necessary to implement the pact signed Thursday and no immediate dispatch of Iraqi troops to Syria was expected.

Iraq hopes that moves to implement the accord will result in closer links with Jordan, creating a strong eastern front against Israel along with a powerful northern front, the sources said.

This view was shared by the usually well-informed Jordanian newspaper "Al-Rai" which reported Friday that a senior Syrian official would brief King Hussein soon on the outcome of the Baghdad meeting.

(Continued on back page)

## Students, police clash near Tehran University

TEHRAN, Oct. 28 (Agencies) — Troops shot into the air and fired tear gas shells at several hundred student demonstrators in running skirmishes near Tehran University Saturday in which seven persons were injured, radio Iran said.

In continuing violence in the provinces which has claimed more than 60 lives this month, a man was killed in the western town of Toyserkan.

Anti-government demonstrators smashed windows and set fire to cinemas and other buildings in several other towns, the radio added.

Witnesses said students burned and overturned a police truck during the disturbances and pushed parked cars into side streets to block army vehicles.

Several light tanks, armored personnel carriers and truckloads of troops were blocking the main road near the university to prevent further demonstrations after the two-hour flare-up, the most serious in the capital in more than a week.

Authorities Saturday closed Tehran University and the Melli (national) University for two days, apparently because of a "solidarity week" planned by dissident lecturers as part of a continuing protest movement against the Shah and other authorities.

Between 60 and 70 lecturers stayed inside Tehran University to protest against the closure and staff at Melli also staged a sit-in demonstration.

In the provinces, where more than 60 persons have died in clashes this month, 15 persons were reported killed in two days of demonstrations and arson in more than a dozen towns.

They included five persons shot dead when residents of

(Continued on back page)

## Atiqi says no alternative to raising oil prices

KUWAIT, Oct. 28 (R) — Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Atiqi has said there is no alternative to raising oil prices to make up for losses sustained due to the declining value of the U.S. dollar.

The Kuwaiti daily newspaper "Al-Wakeel" reported Saturday.

Atiqi, in an interview with the newspaper, said Kuwait's oil revenues had dropped as a result of the dollar's decline.

Oil prices and the falling value of the dollar are among the subjects to be discussed at the ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 16.

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## Boumedienne getting better

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (AP) — A high-ranking Algerian diplomat said Saturday Algerian President Houari Boumedienne is "feeling better" and has met with his country's foreign minister at his place of rest here.

It was the first public acknowledgment that Boumedienne

had been ill and that he was still visiting in the Soviet Union following a brief official Kremlin conference in Moscow earlier this month.

The diplomat, who asked not to be identified, told a Western reporter that Boumedienne had conferred with Al-

(Continued on back page)

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## Pilgrim intake exceeds last year

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA)—The number of pilgrims arriving in Saudi Arabia has already exceeded last year's figure, it was announced here Saturday.

Up to Friday, 409,220 Hajjis had arrived in the Kingdom—an increase of 97,832, or 31 per cent on last year's pilgrimage.

Of these, 274,779 arrived by air, 49,369 by sea and 85,072 by road.

The first group of pilgrims travelling from Egypt by air left Cairo Friday, it was learned here Saturday.

At the same time, the S.S. Al-Jazair left Suez for Yanbu with the 14th group of Egyptian pilgrims to travel by sea. The last group will leave Suez Sunday aboard the S.S. Sudan.

In Jeddah, the Public Security Department has mobilized new forces to instruct pilgrims in security and traffic discipline. New programs have been introduced on television, radio and in the press and 150,000 leaflets, containing security and traffic instructions have been circulated, "Al-Medina" reported Saturday.

The department has also printed 60,000 color brochures with a map of the pilgrimage sites and traffic-circulation plan for distribution early next month.

**Pakistan minister arrives**  
JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — Pakistan's Minister for Religious Affairs, Iftikhar Ahmed Ansari, who will be leading his country's delegation to this year's pilgrimage, arrived here Saturday.

## Naif decrees Hajj amnesty for overstayers

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Foreigners who arrived in the Kingdom during the last three months on visitors or Umrah visas which have now expired will be permitted to stay on to perform the pilgrimage, Interior Minister Prince Naif decreed Saturday.

A ministry spokesman said that the amnesty applies to those who arrived in Ramadan, Shawwal or Dhu al-Qadah and have sufficient financial means without resort to employment, borrowing or mendicancy. They must leave immediately the pilgrimage is completed.



CREDENTIALS: Crown Prince Fahd Saturday receiving in his office in Jeddah the new Kuwaiti ambassador to the Kingdom, Muhammad Osama, who called to present his credentials.

## Mayor says

### Corniche section is almost completed

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — The seafront road in Jeddah's Ruwais district will be completed after the pilgrimage this year, according to Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farisi.

Farisi was quoted by "Okaz" newspaper Saturday as saying that work on the corniche was being carried out to the highest international standards.

As part of the project, parking space will be provided for 20,000 vehicles for the large numbers of Jeddah residents who are expected to take advantage of the corniche, especially at weekends.

The city is also erecting sculptures and monuments to embellish the area, Farisi said. The remaining sections of Jeddah's water condenser, installed by the Ottoman government before World War I to provide the city with drinking water, will be raised in a large square.

## Fawaz receives ship's captain

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz Saturday received Commander Marcel Verboven of the Belgian frigate Westdiep which is paying a courtesy visit to Jeddah port. The Belgian ambassador attended the meeting.

the mayor said.

The whole corniche, of which the Ruwais section will be the first section completed, will extend 30 kilometers from north to south.

Meanwhile work on the SR 150 million highways from Umlei to Yanbu and Hanakiah to Hail is expected to start in the near future, "Al-Medina" reported Saturday.

Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, minister of communications, has signed contracts with road building companies for both projects.

The Umlei-Yanbu road will be constructed at a cost of SR 51.8 million and is expected to be completed in 18 months. The SR 99 million Hanakiah-Hail road is expected to take two years in construction.

## Social agency allocates SR 20m to start cooperatives in villages

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — A SR 20 million has been allocated to set up 26 cooperative societies in rural areas in Saudi Arabia, the Social Welfare Department has stated, according to "Al-Jazirah" Saturday.

New social welfare centers are to be set up in the near future including rehabilitation center for men in Medina and another for women in Riyadh.

The department intends to introduce new programs for social development in rural areas, 22 youth camps and 25 sports competitions.

A department spokesman told the newspaper that SR 6 million has been allocated this year to help indigent families. He said that 1148 families were receiving assistance.

## Jeddah to have helicopter base

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — Minister of the Interior Prince Naif is to open a new air base for civil defense here shortly, "Al-Medina" reported Saturday.

Helicopters to aid fire-fighting and rescue operations in the Kingdom will be stationed at the new base, south-west of the old air terminal here.

A unit of the Civil Defense Department is receiving training on helicopters in the United States.

## New loan terms help farmers bank expand

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Saudi Agricultural Bank issued new rules and terms for the granting of loans to Saudi farmers in the last financial year which greatly improved procedures for borrowers, the bank said Saturday.

In 1977/8, the bank granted farmers SR 585.7 million in

## Germans agree to build 14 new training schools

JEDDAH, Oct. 28 — Saudi Arabia and West Germany have signed a joint cooperation agreement to set up 14 vocational and handicraft training schools in the Kingdom.

According to "Al-Riyadh", West Germany will supply technical equipment and teaching staff and carry out planning and construction of school buildings.

It will also provide educational material and spare parts and will build a central storage warehouse.

The aim of the joint cooperation program which was launched in 1966, is to establish an advanced system of technical training to fill the skilled jobs being created by Saudi industrial development.

## Local Briefs

●MEDINA, (SPA) — An art exhibition was opened here Saturday by Hamad Said Sherif, director of city's Social Welfare Office.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Sheikh Issa ibn Muhammad Al-Khalifa, secretary general of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports in Bahrain, will arrive here Monday for talks on co-operation with Saudi youth and sports institutions. He will be guest of Prince Fahd ibn Sultan acting director of the Youth Welfare Presidency and vice chairman of the Saudi Olympic Committee.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — Two thousand eight hundred and sixty eight Saudi men and women students have been admitted to Riyadh University for academic year 1978-79, Registrar Dr. Abdul Wahhab Hassan Mansouri said Saturday.

●RIYADH, (SPA) — A seminar on the official pricing policy was held at the Public Administration Institute here Saturday. The seminar was organized with the Ministry of Commerce.

## Lent SR 585m last year

20,298 loans as against SR 36.3 million in 1973/4, the year the bank started operations, a spokesman said.

Nearly 20 per cent of the last financial year's loans went to farmers in the agricultural region of Qasim, according to recent newspaper reports.

At the same time, bank subsidies for farmers, which amounted to SR 46.3 million in 1974-75 climbed to SR 241.6 million last year, the spokesman said.

The purpose of the bank is to help develop agriculture in Saudi Arabia by extending every possible assistance to farmers, he said.

Repayment stood last year at 68.5 per cent, which the spokesman said was not unreasonable considering the unforeseen problems of drought, locusts and other pests in Saudi farmlands.

Arab firm ends meeting  
RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Arab Investment Company,

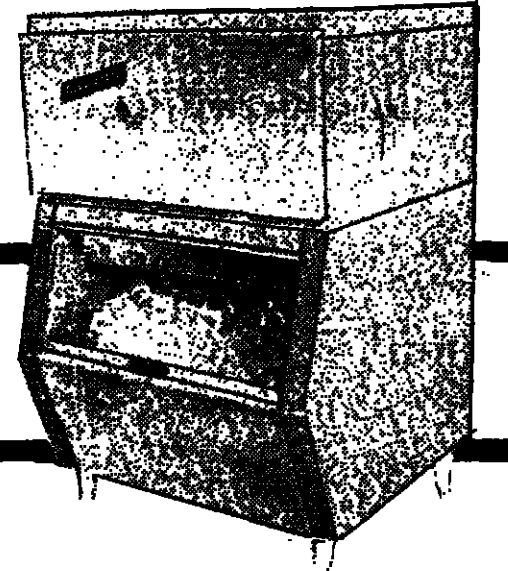
ending its 20th session here Saturday passed several resolutions aimed at promoting Arab economic development, through investment in development projects throughout the Arab world.

The company which was formed in 1974 with a capital of \$300 million studied a report on the major projects which it is financing notably the Kenana sugar development project in the Sudan which is expected to start production after some delay, next year.

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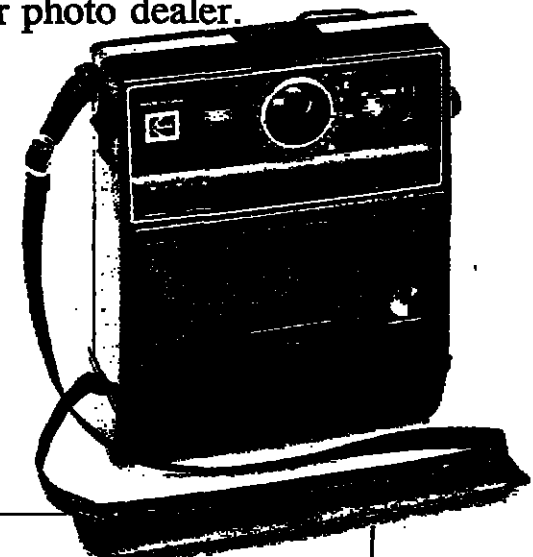


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## Former Egyptian aide agrees to help Westinghouse probe

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (AP) — Former Egyptian deputy premier Ahmad Sultan Ismail being investigated for allegedly accepting bribes from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. has put himself "at the disposal of" the authorities here, the Middle East News Agency reported Saturday.

The report did not make clear whether Ismail will actively cooperate with investigators or whether he will merely not try to elude the authorities before formal charges are laid, if any.

The "Washington Post" on Thursday said court documents alleged that Ismail took \$322,000 in bribes from Westinghouse for awarding the company \$30 million in contracts in Egypt.

Ismail subsequently told Cairo newspapers the allegations were baseless. But Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has ordered an investigation into the report.



Ahmad Sultan Ismail

Ismail was dropped from the cabinet in a shuffle earlier this month, but he remains a member of parliament and his immunity must be lifted before the investigation can begin.

The prosecutor said he was still awaiting relevant documents from the U.S. Justice Department, and also wanted information on the contracts from the Egyptian side.

## Fighting forces closure of MECAS at Shemlan

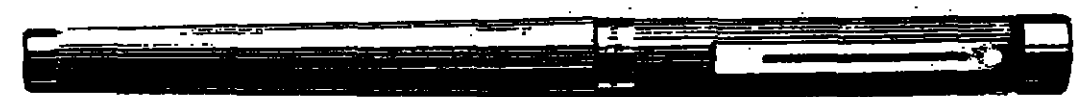
LONDON, Oct. 28 (R) — Britain, confirmed Saturday that it is closing its Arab language center, at Shemlan in Lebanon for security reasons.

Founded 30 years ago, the Foreign Office's Middle East Center for Arab Studies turned into Arabists hundreds of diplomats and businessmen from

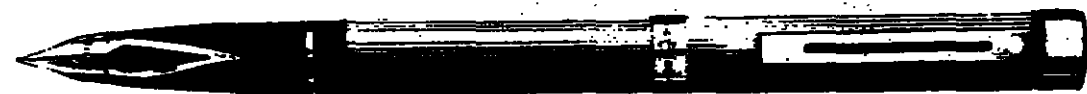
Britain, the Commonwealth, the U.S. and recently Japan. Its graduates also include men now working in various Western intelligence agencies.

British defectors George Blake and Kim Philby were associated with Shemlan in the 1960s. Lebanese leftists dubbed it "the British Spy School."

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## Israel will not compensate Egypt for oil

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (R) — Israel's energy minister says he rejected an Egyptian demand in the Washington peace talks for \$2 billion compensation for Israel's use of oil fields in the Sinai desert.

Yitzhak Mordechai told a radio interviewer Friday night there was no basis for Egyptian

claims for compensation for the Abu Rudeis oilfields returned to Egypt in 1975 and the Suez Gulf fields still held by Israel.

Sinai was "captured in 1967 in a defensive war which gave Israel a legal presence in the region," he declared.

Israel was demanding recognition of its "special rights

to the oil in the Suez Gulf which it discovered and developed" while the Egyptians were prepared merely to sell the oil to Israel at world prices. Some \$100 million had been invested in the oilfields, mostly by foreign companies, he said.

Israeli and Egyptian oil experts have been attached to the delegations at the Washington talks to work out an agreement on the issue.

Mordechai said that whatever was decided there was no doubt it would be much cheaper for Israel to buy oil from a neighboring country.

The Sinai fields are believed to provide nearly 33 per cent of Israel's oil needs.

Mordechai also disclosed in the interview that he had discussed the possibility of importing Norwegian oil in a meeting with Norway's deputy minister of trade and shipping.

## South Yemen welcomes president of Bulgaria

ADEN, Oct. 28 (Agencies) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov arrived Saturday for a state visit to South Yemen.

He was greeted by Abdul-Fattah Ismail, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, President Ali Nasser Muhammad and other officials.

Earlier, he left Addis Ababa at the end of a three-day offi-

cial visit during which he signed a declaration of cooperation and friendship with Ethiopian ruler Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile

Mariam. The agreements provide for the exchange of specialists in the fields of education, science, radio and television.

Mengistu said the visit had laid the foundation for firm and abiding friendship.

The agency did not give their ranks.

The attempted coup against President Ali Abdullah Saleh took place Oct. 15.

The agency said those executed were: Mohsen Ahmad Fatah, Abdullah Saleh Razik, Muhammad Mobaykhour, Fakhri Abdul-Wasai Al-Ashari, Kassem Mansour Ismail, Al-Shibani, Mahdoub Ali, Ouf Abdul Aziz Muhammad, Rasam, Hussein Abdullah Morsam and Ahmad Mazhar Matin.

The agency said they were tried by a military court and were found guilty of high treason.

Reporting the convictions Friday night, official radio Sanaa said the nine disgraced officers had received money and arms through foreign diplomatic sources.

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## Aide tells of Sinai fields rejection

## Israel will not compensate Egypt for oil

TEL AVIV, Oct. 28 (R) — Israel's energy minister says he rejected an Egyptian demand in the Washington peace talks for \$2 billion compensation for Israel's use of oil fields in the Sinai desert.

Yitzhak Mordechai told a radio interviewer Friday night there was no basis for Egyptian

claims for compensation for the Abu Rudeis oilfields returned to Egypt in 1975 and the Suez Gulf fields still held by Israel.

Sinai was "captured in 1967 in a defensive war which gave Israel a legal presence in the region," he declared.

Israel was demanding recognition of its "special rights

to the oil in the Suez Gulf which it discovered and developed" while the Egyptians were prepared merely to sell the oil to Israel at world prices. Some \$100 million had been invested in the oilfields, mostly by foreign companies, he said.

Israeli and Egyptian oil experts have been attached to the delegations at the Washington talks to work out an agreement on the issue.

Mordechai said that whatever was decided there was no doubt it would be much cheaper for Israel to buy oil from a neighboring country.

The Sinai fields are believed to provide nearly 33 per cent of Israel's oil needs.

Mordechai also disclosed in the interview that he had discussed the possibility of importing Norwegian oil in a meeting with Norway's deputy minister of trade and shipping.

## South Yemen welcomes president of Bulgaria

ADEN, Oct. 28 (Agencies) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov arrived Saturday for a state visit to South Yemen.

He was greeted by Abdul-Fattah Ismail, secretary-general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, President Ali Nasser Muhammad and other officials.

Earlier, he left Addis Ababa at the end of a three-day offi-

cial visit during which he signed a declaration of cooperation and friendship with Ethiopian ruler Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile

Mariam. The agreements provide for the exchange of specialists in the fields of education, science, radio and television.

Mengistu said the visit had laid the foundation for firm and abiding friendship.

The agency did not give their ranks.

The attempted coup against President Ali Abdullah Saleh took place Oct. 15.

The agency said those executed were: Mohsen Ahmad Fatah, Abdullah Saleh Razik, Muhammad Mobaykhour, Fakhri Abdul-Wasai Al-Ashari, Kassem Mansour Ismail, Al-Shibani, Mahdoub Ali, Ouf Abdul Aziz Muhammad, Rasam, Hussein Abdullah Morsam and Ahmad Mazhar Matin.

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## Locust swarms reported leaving Horn of Africa

ROME, Oct. 28 (R) — Millions of locusts are spreading from the Horn of Africa and threatening harvests, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has reported in its publication "Food Outlook."

Swarms had begun migrating from parts of Ethiopia and Somalia and breeding conditions were highly favorable.

"Locust infestation is spreading in many countries in Africa and Asia and is threatening food and cash crops," it said.

FAO locust expert Jean Roy said that swarms were invading the Ogaden region and were expected to breed in an area north of Mogadishu, the Somali capital, before travelling south to Kenya, probably next

summer.

"There have also been 140 swarms in the border area between India and Pakistan," he added. "Many have been destroyed, but some are moving into Baluchistan in western Pakistan."

## Ould Salek, Giscard to view Sahara

PARIS, Oct. 28 (R) — Mauritania's leader, Lieut. Col. Mustapha Muhammad Ould Salek will have talks here next week with President Giscard d'Estaing on the Western Sahara issue, French officials said Saturday.

Salek was expected to arrive in Paris Sunday for a two-day visit, meeting the French leader over lunch at the Elysee Palace on Monday.

He was expected to brief on talks now under way with the Algerian-backed Polisario over a peaceful solution to the three-year old war.

France late last year sent a dozen Jaguar air-strike planes to its West African base of Dakar to help Mauritania repel repeated attacks by Polisario guerrillas against vital economic targets.

Since Salek came to power in a military coup in Nouakchott last July, the Polisario, fighting for independence of the Western Sahara ceded by Spain to Mauritania and Morocco in 1976, has proclaimed a unilateral ceasefire.

## Asnag applauds Syrian-Iraqi agreements

SANAA, Oct. 28 (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdullah Al-Asnag said Saturday this week's Syrian-Iraqi agreements were a new victory on the road of Arab solidarity, government sources reported.

Asnag returned Friday night from a trip to the Gulf Arab states, Iraq, Syria and Egypt. He was believed to have briefed his hosts on the abortive coup attempt here on Oct. 15.

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Faces losses up to \$1.5 billion

## Westinghouse guilty in uranium scandal

RICHMOND, Oct. 26 (AP) — Westinghouse Electric Corporation illegally reneged on uranium supply contracts with American electric utility companies, when uranium prices rose sharply after 1973, a judge ruled Friday (see related story, page 3).

In the uranium case District Judge Robert R. Merhige's bench ruling left open the question of Westinghouse's financial liability, which could total nearly \$1.5 billion.

Judge Merhige said he would prefer that the company work out settlements with the remaining plaintiffs similar to those it has reached with several other utilities involved.

Merhige warned that under a court decision on settlements "There can be no winners."

He appointed former Senator William B. Spong Jr. of Virginia, dean of the College of William and Mary Law School, as special negotiator.

The next legal step will be a trial on damages if negotiations fail.

A Westinghouse spokesman said the financial impact of the ruling on the corporation could not be determined.

Westinghouse, a leading nuclear power systems supplier, negotiated contracts with utilities during the 1960s and early 1970s to provide millions of

pounds of uranium at between \$8 and \$12 a pound.

By the mid-1970s, prices had risen to about \$40 a pound, and Westinghouse, citing U.S. commercial code provisions for commercial impracticability, broke its contracts.

Although 27 utilities filed suit, seeking 80 million pounds of uranium, 10 utilities consolidated their suits for trial before Merhige. Three have already reached out-of-court settlements.

During the trial, which began Sept. 14, 1977, Westinghouse was ordered to distribute 15 million pounds of uranium from its stocks. Another 13 million pounds in dispute have been settled.

Westinghouse spokesman Robert Henderson said the judge's ruling was not surprising. "It's just what we expected him to do," he said.

T. Justin Moore Jr., board chairman-elect of Virginia Electric and Power Company, said

Merhige's ruling "removes many of the obstacles to our being able to negotiate an equitable settlement."

The utilities portrayed Westinghouse as a corporate gambler during the trial. They said it had obligations for about 95 million pounds of uranium when prices were rising, but bought little more than 3 million pounds.

Westinghouse, which acts as middleman between uranium producers and users, claims it was a victim of an international cartel that set prices and sought to force it out of the uranium business.

Westinghouse filed suit against 29 uranium producers in federal court in Chicago in 1976, but the case has not yet come to trial.

Among the cartel's alleged participants were producers from Canada, South Africa, Australia and France. A Gulf Oil Corporation subsidiary was among the alleged conspirators.

Gulf pleaded no contest to a federal indictment for its alleged participation in June, and was fined \$40,000. The oil company said it was cheaper to pay a fine than to enter lengthy litigation.

Violinist loses Stradivarius to Canada thieves

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (AP) — Two robbers posing as deliverymen held a Montreal man at knifepoint and stole his Stradivarius violin worth \$150,000.

The men gained entrance to the apartment of Onazan Chouinard, 62, Friday by pretending to be deliverymen for a florist. They held a knife at Chouinard's throat and took the instrument.

Chouinard, 62, said he bought the violin, which he played in 1937, Stradivarius violins, extremely rare, were made in Italy in the late 1600s and early 1700s and are considered among the finest violins ever made.

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BIRTHDAY GIRL: Mrs. Margaret Thatcher accepts a cake and teddy bear at the Conservative Conference. She turned fifty-three. The cake is in the shape of a key with No. 10 inscribed on it.

## Gunmen steal \$200,000 of U.S. ship's payroll

SAN DIEGO, California Oct. 28 (Agencies) — Gunmen in Halloween masks forced a sailor to give them the combination of a safe and escaped with about \$200,000 of a payroll at this nuclear submarine base.

Ensign Brian Bogart said five masked men broke into his quarters Friday night and beat him until he revealed the combination of the safe on the submarine tender Dixon.

One gunman then drove to the USS Dixon while the other guarded the officer's quarters, 20 miles from the ship, the FBI said.

Bogart, 23, told police he lost consciousness and when he awoke at 3 a.m. called authorities.

Navy investigators were questioning all 1,100 sailors aboard the Dixon, the mother ship for a group of nuclear at-

tack submarines.

"It certainly looks at this time like an inside job," said Lt. Doug Rein, public affairs officer at the Ballast Point Base, "but we aren't necessarily looking exclusively at military personnel. The ship recently finished an overhaul at the naval station, and hundreds of civilians were given special security passes to come on board."

## Court punishes 8 U.S. Nazis

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP) — Eight American Nazis have been sentenced to 18 months of periodic imprisonment in the Cook County Jail for beating a man outside an Israeli bond dinner in downtown Chicago. The eight are to spend weeknights and weekends of the first year in jail and weekends only during the last six months of the sentence.

## Indira calls U.S. bonds waste of India reserves

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, campaigning for a Nov. 5 by-election, has criticized the government for investing some of its large foreign currency holdings in the United States when it could be earning higher interest in other countries.

India, which has an estimated \$6 billion in foreign currency reserves, has bought \$770 million worth of U.S. securities, apparently treasury notes, at 6.5 per cent interest, she claimed in a speech Friday in Chikmagalur, south India.

The 60-year-old politician said the government should have invested in "stronger currencies" and could easily have received a 12 per cent return on its outlay outside the United States.

Mrs. Gandhi, campaigning for the first time since her defeat in the March, 1977, general election, which ended her 11-year rule, also attacked the government for ignoring branches of Indian banks in the United States when it decided to deposit \$240 million with U.S. financial institutions.

Earlier Finance Minister H. M. Patel refused to disclose details of the government's foreign investments, saying it would not be in the national interest.

A ministry spokesman said that the government's policy was the same under Mrs. Gandhi.

"Mrs. Gandhi's statements are made at election meetings," he added, "We do not take any notice of them."

Wagnerian draft sets record sale

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — Richard Wagner's first draft of "Tannhauser" was sold for \$242,000, setting a record price for a musical opera manuscript, a spokeswoman for Christie's auction house said.

The total auction of about 145 autographed letters and manuscripts by the 19th century German composer brought \$1.35 million.

The first draft of "Tannhauser," which Wagner wrote between 1843 and 1847, was purchased Friday by New York dealer Martin Breslauer, who last spring paid \$2.2 million for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

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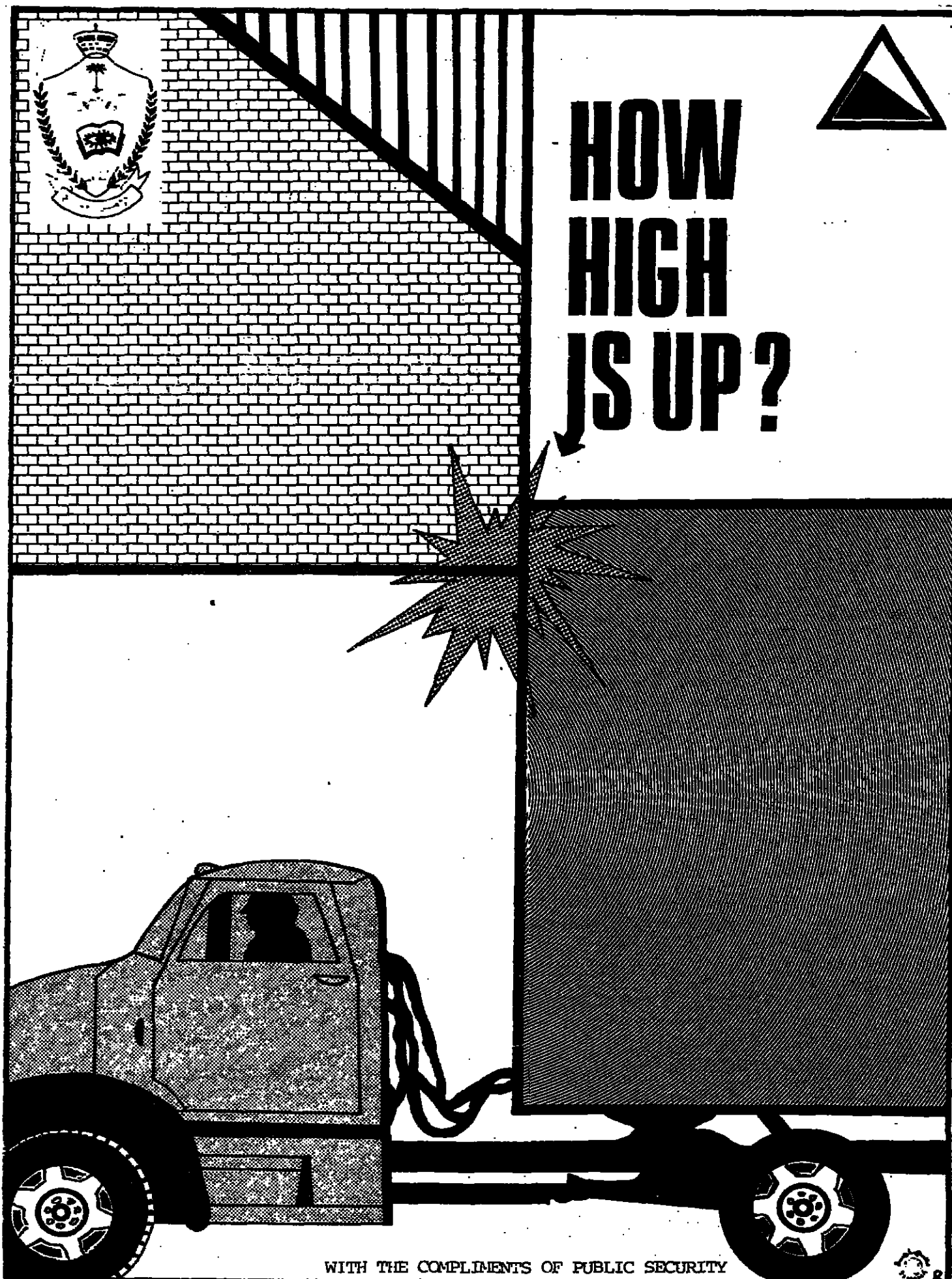
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## British weapons flown to Lusaka

LUSAKA, Oct. 28 (R)—A British military transport carrying a first consignment of equipment to shore up Zambia's defenses flew in and out of Lusaka under cover of darkness early Saturday.

The operation was understood to have been carried out in secrecy and amid tight security to avoid possible Rhodesian attack or harassment.

No details of what the plane was carrying were immediately available. But sources indicated that anti-aircraft guns were likely to be in the consignment.

More British military flights are expected over the weekend.

President Kaunda first asked for British military assistance when he met Prime Minister Callaghan in Kano, Nigeria, last month.

Two teams of British military experts visited Zambia to assess its needs but the shipments were accelerated by last week's Rhodesian raids against ZAPU Rhodesian guerrilla camps in this country.

Diplomatic sources say the British arms are being supplied to defend Lusaka in particular and on one condition that they are not passed on to ZAPU.

The Rhodesian strikes, the deepest ever into Zambia, provided a dramatic illustration of the country's defense problems.

## English suicide by fire is sixth case this month

PORCHESTER, Oct. 28 (AP)—A middle-aged woman poured kerosene over herself and set it alight. Hampshire police have said, reporting England's sixth human torch case this month.

The woman, whose name was not made public immediately, was in serious condition Friday in a special burns unit in Salisbury.

Five persons have died in Britain since Oct. 2, when British heiress Lynette Phillips burned herself to death in Geneva, Switzerland, perhaps in an urge to imitate.

On Wednesday a West In-



FREEDOM: Dame Vera Lynn, the "Forces Sweetheart" of World War II, was recently given the Freedom of the City of London at the Guildhall.

### To coordinate against Salisbury

## 'Frontline' leaders meet today

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 28 (R)—Presidents of black Africa's five "front line" states meet here Sunday in an apparent attempt to heal recently-exposed rifts and to coordinate their efforts to bring down the Rhodesian administration.

The summit meeting follows the deepest-ever Rhodesian strikes into Zambia aimed at Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla bases and a series of ground and air assaults on Robert Mugabe's forces in Mozambique.

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Nkomo and Mugabe are co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, which is supported by the front line states—Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana.

The presidents have previously discussed forming a joint African defense force to combat Rhodesian strikes into neighboring black states and it was believed this idea could be revived Sunday.

This week a high-powered Tanzanian delegation visited Mozambique for pre-summit talks and there was speculation among diplomats that the meeting involved new measures to protect the Mozambique camps.

Sources said Tanzania already has troops of battalion strength in Mozambique.

The front line states were given two months ago by the disclosure of secret talks in Lusaka between Nkomo and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

A stormy nine-hour emergency summit revealed sharp differences of view. Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere said the talks were a ploy by Smith to split the Patriotic Front, but Zambian leader Kaunda said the clandestine meeting served a useful purpose.

Nyerere and Kaunda, long-time friends and allies, were again in open disagreement

two weeks ago when the Zambian president announced he was opening his southern border and using the rail links through Rhodesia to South Africa to overcome a transport crisis.

Nyerere believed the move unnecessary but was unable to persuade Kaunda to change his mind.

## Tiny Dominica attains independence this week

RISEAU, Dominica, Oct. 28 (AP)—This tiny Caribbean island severs its ties with Britain and becomes independent next Friday.

Princess Margaret is expected to represent her sister, Queen Elizabeth, as the Union Jack is lowered here for the

Hamilton Jordan sued for divorce.

ATLANTA, Georgia, Oct. 28 (AP)—Presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan, whose private life has stirred controversy among Washington's gossip columnists, has been sued for divorce.

In a suit filed here, Mrs. Nancy Jordan said their childless eight-year marriage had irretrievably broken down. They have been separated since Jan. 1.

### U.N. stand against Pretoria said good

## Africans reportedly will urge sanctions

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Africans are reported to have agreed that the Security Council should order a full economic embargo against South Africa for rejecting a U.N. plan to supervise a pre-independence election in Namibia.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, U.N. observer for the South-West Africa People's Organization, told reporters the 49-nation African group privately approved the preliminary draft of a resolution for such an embargo.

SWAPO is recognized by the United Nations as representative of the Namibians. Gurirab expressed belief the council might begin debate on Namibia as early as Monday afternoon, but U.N. spokesman Francois Giuliani would not predict when a meeting might be called.

### South African homeland police kill guerrillas

MAPEKING, Oct. 28 (R)—Police in the black homeland of Bophuthatswana have shot dead two guerrillas in a clash near Mafeking. South African police said.

A third guerrilla escaped and was believed to have crossed into Botswana.

Mafeking is on the border between South Africa and Bophuthatswana—declared an independent country by Pretoria—and police said the incident happened in bush country 14 km south of the town.

Bophuthatswana police, alerted by a local person, found three "terrorists". They threw a head grenade so police opened fire.

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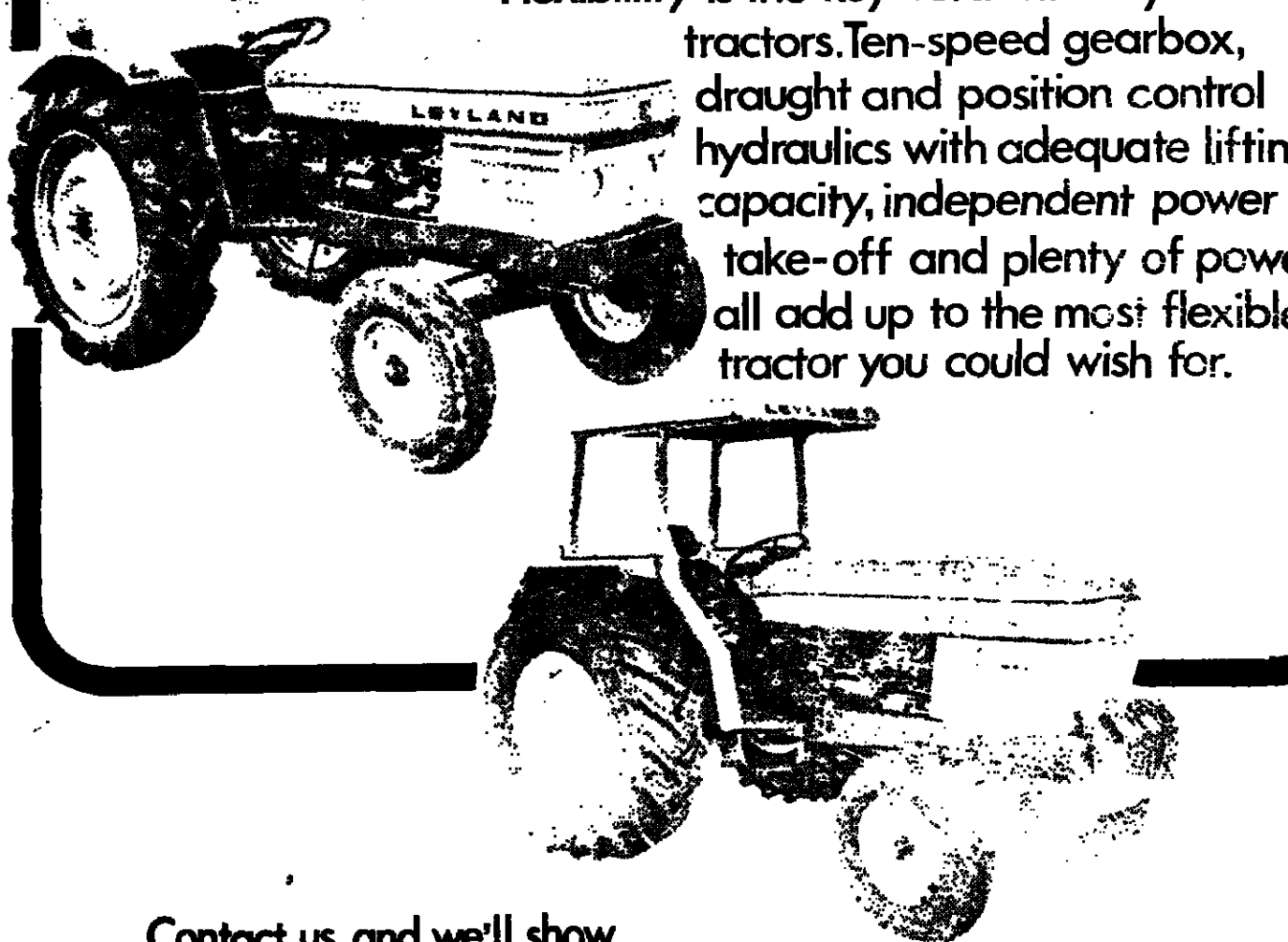
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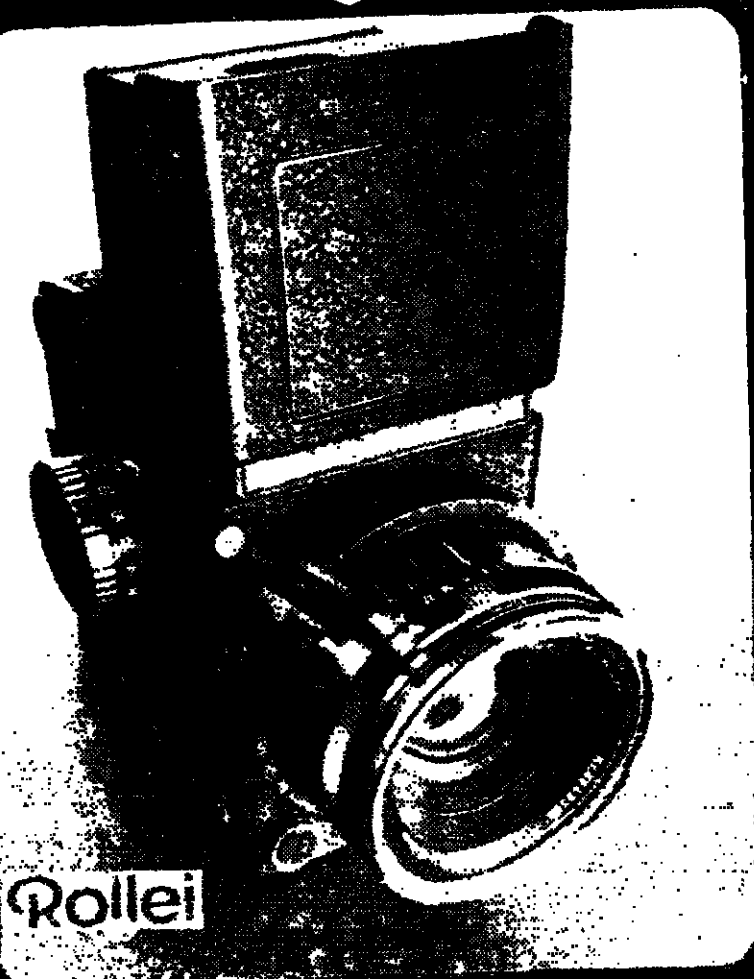


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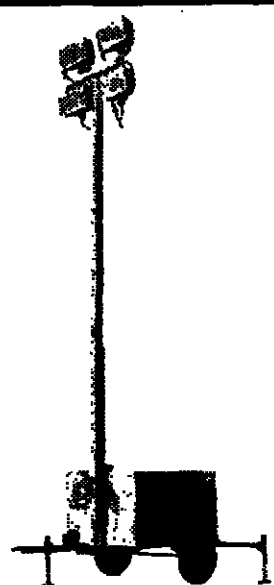


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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$15 PER ANNUM, POSTAGE INCLUDED  
INTERNATIONALS: \$20 PER ANNUM, POSTAGE INCLUDED  
Printed at Al-Medina Printing and Publishing Co., Jeddah.

## SUMMIT HOPES

Foreign Minister Prince Saud has put the Saudi attitude to the proposed Arab summit in Baghdad in a nutshell. It is that the summit should not be used to divide the Arabs but to regroup them. Certainly most Arab states will agree that the proposed summit should show solidarity after the long disunity and mutual recrimination that date from President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Assuming goodwill on the part of all, or at least most, the goal at Baghdad should be to keep options open, maintain links with Egypt and come out with a positive, practical plan for action that is to be respected, admired, and reckoned with. Egypt has not yet signed a separate peace treaty with Israel. There is no indication now that one will be signed before the conference is held. On the other hand, the Egyptian-Israeli talks are faltering. Begin is again making things difficult for Sadat by declaring his intention to expand Jewish settlements in the West Bank and transferring his office to the Holy City. Sadat is insisting on a firm link between the proposed peace treaty and the future of the West Bank and Gaza and, given Syrian blessing, he might also include the Golan Heights.

The Baghdad summit, as Prince Saud has emphasized, has no intention of isolating Egypt's 40 million people who form over one-third of the Arab nation. Making Egypt the pariah of the Arab world is only going to weaken the Arabs at a time when "we ought to regroup our forces instead of dissipating them," as the prince has put it.

Nevertheless, the summit will provide an opportunity for all Arabs to synthesize their diverse viewpoints to reach a consensus, at a time of serious divisions and anxiety that has left millions bewildered by propaganda and counter-propaganda that has been churned out by their media since last November.

The summit should really be a time of agonizing reappraisal by the Arab leaders. It will be their first full-dress summit since Rabat, 1974, and a great deal has happened since—mostly unpleasant accusations, charges of treason and personal attacks on one leader or the other.

Arabs everywhere will be watching this summit for guidance and leadership at a difficult time. Anything short of wise, reasonable and clear-headed results will be a monumental disappointment.

We trust that Prince Saud's statement augurs well. He has set the pace of the conference and given an idea of the kind of outcome that most Arabs are hoping to see.

## Blow for Eanes

By Robert McLaughlin

**LISBON—**The choice of an obscure academic to lead Portugal's tenth government in less than five years represents a serious defeat for President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a pyrrhic victory for the parties and an unconvincing end to six weeks of political deadlock. As party leaders trooped back and forth from the president's pink stucco palace outside Lisbon it was clear that the lines of conflict had changed dramatically. This time it was Eanes himself who was on the defensive, determined to reimpose a choice the parties saw as a threat to a fragile democracy that has operated for barely three years. The parties were also equally determined that Alfredo Nobre da Costa, the 55-year-old industrialist who led a technocratic government as active in its caretaker status as anything seen during two years of Socialist rule, should not be allowed to go on.

The result was a compromise. The parties have virtually no objections to Carlos Mota Pinto, a brilliant young law professor with an easy smile, tinted glasses and a charming manner. He made his name in politics leading the Social Democrat Party in the Constituent Assembly in 1975, but left with other Liberals when it began its decisive swing to the right. Friends describe him as "very nice," and "capable," and he seems to have no enemies.

However, he also has no real political influence or proven ability in decision-making: his only government role was a disastrous period as commerce minister under Mario Soares in 1977, a year which saw a serious widening of the trade gap which has left the country at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund. Nobre da Costa was un-

welcome to the parties because he was presented by a politically inexperienced president as an alternative to their rule. He made himself doubly unpopular for trying to implement policies which, as a professional administrator, he saw as essential to rationalize the country's backward economic structure. Only the pro-Soviet Communists and far-left groups could claim a sincere belief in workers' management of industry and agriculture. Yet Nobre da Costa's combative moves to implement both these policies, reinstating owners of farms and industrial companies seized by workers during the revolution, was equally agonizing to the other parties. The last time a rightwing technocrat took over and amazed the country with his decisiveness, they pointed out, a dictatorship was established that lasted for nearly half a century: his name was Antonio Oliveira Salazar.

Eanes' insistence that such a man was needed to run the country at this time found an echo in certain sections. Businessmen lauded the new government's cheerful indifference to the political considerations that hampered the Socialists. Public opinion, once having gained the impression that Nobre da Costa was an able administrator where Mario Soares and his ministers were not, was divided only over its more universally unpopular measures, such as the hiking of gas and petrol prices to among the world's highest.

The Communists could logically insist they would not back Nobre da Costa—they abstained in the confidence vote that brought him down—but the Socialists, Social Democrats and Conservatives were unable to convince the public of their reasons for supporting one independent and not another. —(C)



## Asmara's continuing siege

By Dan Connell

**GHINDA Eritrea—**Only three kilometers separate Eritrea's guerrilla fighters from the Ethiopian soldiers guarding the entrance to the beleaguered city of Asmara.

Asmara, Eritrea's capital city, is also the headquarters of Ethiopian government forces in the embattled Red Sea territory. Its population is estimated to have shrunk from 250,000 to less than 100,000.

In the war being waged in Eritrea, the EPLF (Eritrean People's Liberation Front) claim to have liberated the area nine months ago.

Several kilometers east of Asmara, EPLF soldiers crouch in trenches and stone fortifications.

From their positions one can see Ethiopian soldiers with the naked eye.

Repeated attempts by the Ethiopian army to break out of Asmara during the government's three-month summer offensive appear to have failed, and an uneasy quiet has descended upon the battlefield.

"Nothing has changed," said 28-old Berhane Gebre-Xavier, a member of the EPLF's 13-strong political bureau stationed on Eritrea's eastern front. "We hold the same positions now as we did nine months ago when we liberated this area."

The EPLF army is also dug in to the parched desert hills surrounding the Red Sea port of Massawa, 100 kilometers to the east, and they control the region between the two cities, which includes seven towns and former Ethiopian army and naval bases, according to Berhane.

A tour of the front lines suggested there had been no recent movement by either

side. "The eastern front is the most strategic zone in Eritrea, stretching from Massawa to Asmara," Berhane said. "This area was the main economic lifeline for our enemy a year ago."

A frontline EPLF fighter in the trenches outside Asmara said the last Ethiopian attempt to break through the guerrilla defenses was on August 28.

"They came at ten past five in the morning," he said. "They tried at first with their heavy artillery and aircraft, and then the military came on foot. We pushed them back, but they tried again. We pushed them back again. After that no enemy came."

The morale of the fighters there appeared to be high, despite the bitter cold on top of the mountain ridge, some 800 meters above sea level, from which they looked out on Asmara.

In the evening, a truck arrived from the town of Ghinda in the rear with fresh injera (a soft flatbread) and lentil stew, said by the EPLF spokesman there to have been prepared by volunteers from Ghinda's women's association.

The main activities of the front in Ghinda and the other towns in this area appear to be social and economic. Political cadres mobilize the civilian population while non-combatant EPLF personnel oversee the operation of several agricultural plantations now in the hands of the front and offer social services to the local inhabitants.

Ghinda is one of the richest agricultural areas of Eritrea. The town itself rings a bowl-shaped valley of forest green orange groves and bright pockets of banana trees. The

market place appears to have ample supplies of grain for sale.

The telephones here and in the nearby towns of Dongolo and Embakala are working. There is electricity in the evening and trade appears to be continuing with the surrounding countryside and with other towns in EPLF-controlled areas.

One day each week the members of Ghinda's political associations—which include organizations of workers, peasants, women, youth and the middle classes—devote themselves to community projects, according to a local EPLF organizer.

One day, young people, could be seen working to maintain the roads, while women were at work in the fields of an EPLF farm and older men were fashioning terraces on the hillside to stop erosion.

Bombing by Ethiopia's air force has increased since the halt in the ground fighting, according to an EPLF spokesman but the civilians sang as they worked.

The main problem for the EPLF here, according to Berhane Gebre-Xavier, arises from the influx of people displaced elsewhere by the war, particularly from Massawa where much of the population of 25,000 left the city last year.

A visit to the EPLF's social welfare department in Ghinda showed a line of people in tattered clothing receiving rations of grain, sugar and vegetable oil. A spokesman said supplies for these people were inadequate.

New refugees arriving from Asmara say that worsening conditions inside the city are likely to produce an increased flow of people to the EPLF-held towns. —(R)

## A price increase year

By Hobart Rowen

**WASHINGTON—**Next year shapes up as a year for oil price increases after what economist Lawrence Klein labels "an enormous OPEC reprieve" in 1978. The fact is that the OPEC managers had little choice this year, except to hold the line on oil prices. By doing so, they made a major contribution to a modest improvement in the world economy.

The sharp drop in the value of the dollar provided a great benefit for Japan and Europe—one they usually fail to acknowledge—by lowering their cost for oil imports, priced in dollars.

For the OPEC countries, however, the dollar decline, combined with a general price inflation, has dug into the real value of receipts from sale of their oil.

A revealing tally in the annual report of the IMF showed that from a peak of \$68 billion in 1974, the combined OPEC current-account balance (receipts minus the cost of imported goods and services) declined to an average of \$37 billion from 1975 through 1977. This year the current account balance is estimated to be no more than \$20 billion.

From the time of the Arab oil embargo in 1973 to the end of 1974, petroleum prices were increased from \$3.29 a barrel to \$11.50. That sharp jump over such a short time had a devastating impact on growth and trade everywhere. Since then, although petrol-

um prices have been increased by about an additional 10 per cent, the U.S. wholesale price index has risen about 30 per cent.

But the 1974-1975 recession, and a sluggish economic recovery, inhibited OPEC's ability to keep up the real price. Moreover, the substantial flow from the North Sea and Alaska, vast new discoveries in Mexico, the promise of substantial oil off the China coast and the Baltimore Canyon have all helped to keep OPEC prices in check.

In addition, the strong political ties between the United States and Saudi Arabia—still the dominant oil power—have induced the Saudis to restrain others in OPEC.

But as Klein observes, a modest improvement in world economic growth is projected for 1979-1980; nothing to rave about, but enough to justify another 10 per cent increase in oil prices. This will probably be announced in mid-December, when OPEC meets in Abu Dhabi.

To be sure, that will add to the already serious inflationary pressures in the United States. But it is much more acceptable than would have been a decision by OPEC to price oil in some currency other than dollars.

King Khaled and his cabinet have made the basic decision that to price oil in something other than dollars would be devastating to the dollar—hardly in the self-interest of the Arab countries. —(WF)

Saudi Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail conveyed that promise to Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal some weeks ago. Recently, Aba Al-Khail told Rich Thomas of "Newsweek" magazine that to change the method of pricing oil "is out of the question."

A little arithmetic shows why. The IMF annual report estimates the four-year cumulative OPEC current account balance, 1974 through 1977, at \$178 billion. A U.S. Commerce Department tally for the same period shows that OPEC added \$38.5 billion to short-term investments here (treasury bills, etc.), including what was paid for the Saudi interest in Aramco, making a total through the end of 1977 of about \$45 billion.

After making allowance for gifts, aid to developing countries, and loans to international agencies, OPEC probably had at least \$100 billion left for financial investments in other countries in addition to their \$45 billion here. If only 20 to 25 per cent of that \$100 billion is in dollar-denominated assets, then the total OPEC dollar holdings would be \$65 billion to \$70 billion.

So OPEC as a whole probably has close to 50 per cent of its financial reserves in dollar assets. Sheikh Aba Al-Khail puts the Saudi figure at 80 per cent. With that kind of a commitment, OPEC has as much interest in a strong U.S. dollar as does Jimmy Carter. —(WF)

## Ethiopia's precarious wars

By David Lamb

**NAIROBI—**After 16 months of fighting and thousands of casualties, Ethiopia has made few significant gains in either of its two wars in the Horn of Africa.

In fact, Ethiopia's military position is scarcely more favorable than it was in mid-1977, before the Soviet Union and Cuba began their massive airlift of supplies and men to Ethiopia. The quick victory both hoped for now seems unobtainable.

Eritrean guerrillas have stopped the Ethiopian offensive after some early setbacks and are again inflicting heavy casualties on the government.

The rebels say they have killed 10,000 Ethiopians in the last five months and Western analysts believe the figure is only slightly exaggerated.

Last week guerrillas blew up Ethiopia's biggest army in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and over several weeks they have withstood attack after attack on their stronghold at Keren despite Cuban combat assistance, diplomatic sources said. Their siege at Asmara continues, although one Ethiopian convoy did get through last August, for the first time in a year, and their grip on the population still appears secure.

In the Ogaden region, Ethiopian and Cuban troops have been forced back into the towns, and Somali guerrillas have regained control of the countryside and most roads. Ethiopia exercises no more influence over the Ogaden than it did before Somalia started—and lost—a conventional war in the region in July 1977.

The apparent military stalemate on both fronts, and Ethiopia's unwillingness to negotiate with either side, leaves the Russians and Cubans with some tough choices to make, particularly in Eritrea, where some of the rebels are Marxist and are considered, in many parts of the world and Africa, to be a legitimate liberation movement.

So far, Western diplomats here said, Cuba's role in the 17-year-old Eritrean war has been limited to flying combat

missions, manning artillery and doing engineering work, such as rebuilding bridges and roads.

But unless Cuba is willing to endure a long and bloody involvement in Eritrea, it may be forced into playing a more active part, as it did in the Ogaden.

Last month in Addis Ababa, Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who favors a negotiated settlement in Eritrea, returned his absolute opposition to any kind of secession. Some observers saw this as a warning to the Eritrean guerrillas, some of whom were trained in Havana.

If Castro does commit the 18,000 troops he has in Ethiopia to the Eritrean conflict, he will almost certainly suffer heavy casualties. If he plays only a limited role, he risks getting bogged down for years in a Vietnam-style conflict. If he refuses to participate at all, and Ethiopia is unable to end the war on its own, then he loses credibility as a "revolutionary" whose troops can stabilize an African government.

"I've said all along that Havana and Moscow bought a can of worms in Ethiopia," a Western intelligence officer said. "Right now the Russians and Cubans are damned if they do and damned if they don't."

"All that they've poured into Ethiopia hasn't changed much at all. Ethiopia's still fighting the same two wars it has been fighting for years, and its military situation is just about the same as before the Russians and Cubans came."

Ethiopia turned its military attention to its northern province of Eritrea last June after its troops—backed by \$1 billion in Soviet armaments—defeated Somali regulars who had invaded the Ogaden to exercise a territorial claim.

With their defeat, the Ogaden war reverted to the guerrilla conflict that has dragged on there for 400 years.

The Ethiopian forces enjoyed some early success in Eritrea, where the guerrillas command almost total allegiance

from the 3.4 million inhabitants. The lowland towns fell quickly, the siege at Asmara was temporarily and partly broken. But the government forces lost their momentum as they tried to push into the highlands and the rugged mountains beyond, an area that gives the well-disciplined and well-trained guerrillas a clear military advantage.

The Eritreans—who say they are willing to negotiate with Ethiopia without preconditions—are fighting for independence, claiming that their country was hijacked at gunpoint. Eritrea was once an Italian colony, then a territory administered by the British and finally, under a 1952 U.N. Resolution, a federation with Ethiopia. In 1962, under the machine guns of the Ethiopian army, the Eritrean assembly voted to end its autonomy, and Eritrea was fully integrated with Ethiopia as its 14th province.

Despite the uncertain military situation, Soviet involvement with Ethiopia has not been without dividends. Eritrea's leader, Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, continues to pursue his goal of turning the ancient empire into Africa's first authentic Communist state, and last month he made an unexpected and bitter attack on China, with which Ethiopia had maintained cordial relations.

The Soviet Union has firmly established its presence in the Horn of Africa and, with 1,000 advisers in Ethiopia, continues to play an influential role in the affairs of the Addis Ababa government.

With Soviet help, Mengistu has won recognition as one of Africa's most radical leaders and his armed forces are now the largest in Black Africa. Mengistu talks of employing them, like the Cubans, to rally alongside "the exploited and progressive peoples" of the world.

That moment, however, seems a long way off. Until he can settle the Ogaden and Eritrean conflicts, his armed forces will have enough to do at home and the Ethiopian people will have little to look forward to except the bleak prospect of more warfare. —(LAT)

## saudi press review

Commenting on what it called Israeli blackmail, "Al-Medina" said that the latest Israeli decision to expand its settlements in the occupied West Bank "is another attempt to blackmail the American government. It is a ploy that Israel uses whenever it needs greater American assistance. It happened before when the Israelis said that they would not quit the Sinai settlements but then agreed to do so when they were promised nearly \$1.5 billion by way of compensation to build two air bases in the Negev desert."

"Israeli settlement of occupied land never really stopped. And settlements will continue to crop up. But the United States is also helping the enemy to maintain this policy and realize his goals by succumbing to his blackmail and by paying him for everything even to give up a small part of his ill-gotten gains."

Criticizing the telephone service, "Al-Medina" said that it is quicker to fly to Medina and get things done rather than depend on the telephone. The paper said that the idea of installing direct telephone lines between major cities was to facilitate communications. He said that "if the lines available are too few, then they should be increased, and if they are defective, they should be repaired."

"Al-Medina" also attacked propagation of Christianity in Indonesia in the light of an Indonesian government report that seeks to control it. "The Christian propagation societies in Indonesia have exploited the plight of sick and starving people for the purpose of conversion to Christianity," the writer said adding that there were rumors that top ranking officials in the government of Indonesia were actively supporting and encouraging the missionaries. The paper urged the Indonesian government to take stern action "to curtail the activities of missionaries and their unfair exploitation of the economic plight of Indonesian Muslims."

The editor in chief of "Olaaz" pointed out the "shortcomings" of the central hospital in Jeddah and described them as "serious and deplorable" despite the enormous allocations that the government has earmarked for the hospital. The writer said that the situation there is so bad that no adequate service can be expected from the hospital staff. He called on the minister of health to visit the hospital "not by surprise" but by giving the hospital administration a month-long notice. The writer said that such a long notice will hardly make any difference to the appearance or cleanliness level at the hospital.

"Al-Riyadh" reviewed the situation in Iran and said that the Soviet Union has been able to infiltrate student ranks in that country to exploit the religious movement there to overthrow the Shah. The writer said that Iran has witnessed a series of disturbances that are being exploited by the Soviet Union in a way similar to that employed in other countries.

The writer said that he was optimistic after learning that the Iranian ambassador to Washington Ardeshir Zahedi has started a dialogue with the religious leader Ayatullah Khomeini who is at present in Paris. "Zahedi is best qualified to bridge the gap between the conflicting parties in the country," the writer said. He added that the people of the region should cooperate to confront the common enemy.

"There are many ways of achieving the common goals of the parties engaged in the conflict. These ways should be found within the present, legitimate, peaceful and Islamic framework."

"Continued conflict, would only play into the hands of the foreign elements which have a stake in keeping the members of factional strife alive."



## Fertility drops in Egypt

Our Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON — Egypt's fertility rate dropped 23 per cent during the period 1968-75, a major population research group reported this week.

The decline in the Egyptian birth rate has been faster than expected, according to the Washington-based Population Reference Bureau. The downturn of the country's population growth rate is an exceptional example of a general decline in Third World fertility rates, the Bureau said.

The decline that has come over most demographers expected, of Egypt, with a population that officially reached 40 million this year, the development gives cause for optimism the country may yet solve its major economic development problems, which have been aggravated by the population boom.

The Population Reference Bureau, a non-profit educational organization founded in 1929, said the key factor in the decline of fertility rates in developing countries has been the spread of family planning programs.

In 1968, the average Egyptian woman could be expected to have 6.1 children in the course of her child-bearing years. By 1975, that figure had dropped to 4.7 children, the Bureau said.

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## Soccer this week

**JEDDAH**  
Monday, Oct. 30: Itihad vs. Nasr  
Tuesday, Oct. 31: Ahli vs. Itifaq  
**RIYADH**  
Monday, Oct. 30: Hilal vs. Wehda  
Tuesday, Oct. 31: Riyadh v. Alayi  
**DAMMAM**  
Monday, Oct. 30: Kadasia v. Nahda

## Corniche capers

Boys will be boys and during the long summer holiday from school, what better idea than to have a daily dip in the sea? The young generation in Jeddah, as in the rest of Saudi Arabia, is experiencing an entirely new way of life, with many more opportunities than their fathers had. Their minds are opening to all kinds of new ideas like an appreciation, for instance, of the hard angularity of this very modern sculptural form which is the stage set for their game. Softened by bright colors, it adds to the interest of an early morning walk along the corniche. —(FWR)

## Visiting Italian journalist

## Supporting the Arab position

By John Close

**JEDDAH**—You see a journalist's hotel room," he says with a sweep of his arm that takes in piles of "Le Monde," the "Financial Times," of magazines and books.



Dino Frescobaldi

Dino Frescobaldi has worked for "Corriere della Sera" for the last 25 years and has travelled all over the Middle East, Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. "I love crises. They make good copy. From Hungary to Czechoslovakia, Suez, Lebanon, I've been there."

After his first 20 years as a roving correspondent, Frescobaldi began writing the Middle East editorials for "Corriere della Sera" and has recently been named acting president of the Italo-Arab Friendship Association. "We have representatives of all the Italian political parties and because I'm an independent they told me if I took the job the precarious balance would be safe."

According to Frescobaldi, one-fourth of Italy's assembly

numerous projects. He has just finished a book on President Sadat, entitled "The Sadat Challenge," which has been translated into Arabic. "Of course," he says, "I haven't read the Arabic version because I don't know the language but we have a saying in Italy which I will translate for you — a translator is very close to a traitor."

In cooperation with the British network ATV, Frescobaldi is also making a film about the European monetary system proposed by Chancellor Schmidt after the erratic fluctuation of the dollar. The scene is a round-table discussion among the leaders of France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany and the United States. Frescobaldi, predictably, is playing the part of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. "But it is what we call simulation. I will not be acting the part of Andreotti. I will be saying what I would propose were I in Andreotti's place."

"That is also the way one must write stories for a newspaper," says Frescobaldi. "You can't just give a list of facts. You must tell the reader what is the core of an event or a speech. For instance, when I traveled with President Carter on his last world tour, I gave the readers the background, the interpretation."

Frescobaldi would find it almost impossible to talk if his hands were tied behind his back. Constantly gesticulating, he is never still, his white hair often coming to rest at the top of dark-framed glasses.

Frescobaldi hopes to use his new position in the Italo-Arab Friendship Association to help bring Europe, and particularly Italy, "the Arabs' gateway to the West", closer to Saudi Arabia.

"Europe is a sum of weaknesses," says Frescobaldi. "Others may be able to do without the Middle East but if we don't have a close relationship with this area, we are in the hands of the Soviets. We're finished. We support the Arab position."

Frescobaldi is immersed in

## Dollar demand high by Poles

**WARSAW**—To take a taxi in Warsaw is to risk being held to ransom by dollar-hungry drivers who refuse to be paid in their own national currency, the zloty. And Poland's dollar famine is such that the authorities usually turn a blind eye to the racket.

The foreign visitor has to declare all his foreign currency on arrival and, in theory, must account for every penny spent in Poland. It is illegal to change money on the black market, at four times the official rate, or to smuggle cheap zloty from the West. It is legal, however, to give foreign currency away. Poles may hold a savings account in foreign currency, and no one asks where they come from. —(OFNS)

## Cheaper fares on the kangaroo route

**LONDON**—Talks between the Australian government and Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand will decide whether fares on the 12,000-mile air routes between Britain and Australia will at last be brought down to realistic levels.

Both the British and Australian governments have

agreed on major reductions in the cost of travel between the two countries but first they must overcome the opposition of the nations of Southeast Asia — the "mid-route nations" which lie along the route.

The "kangaroo route" is

applied named, in terms of the number of regular daily flights and passengers carried, it is the longest and most crowded known to man or beast and is also probably the most boring and tiring journey on the international airline map. —(OFNS)

## FERTILITY RATE DECLINES IN OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES:

Country	Per Cent Decline 1968-75
Tunisia	15
Algeria	9
Morocco	4
Sudan	4
Iraq	3
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	5
Yemen, North	1
Yemen, South	1
Bahrain	8
Jordan	5
Libya	6
Somalia	9

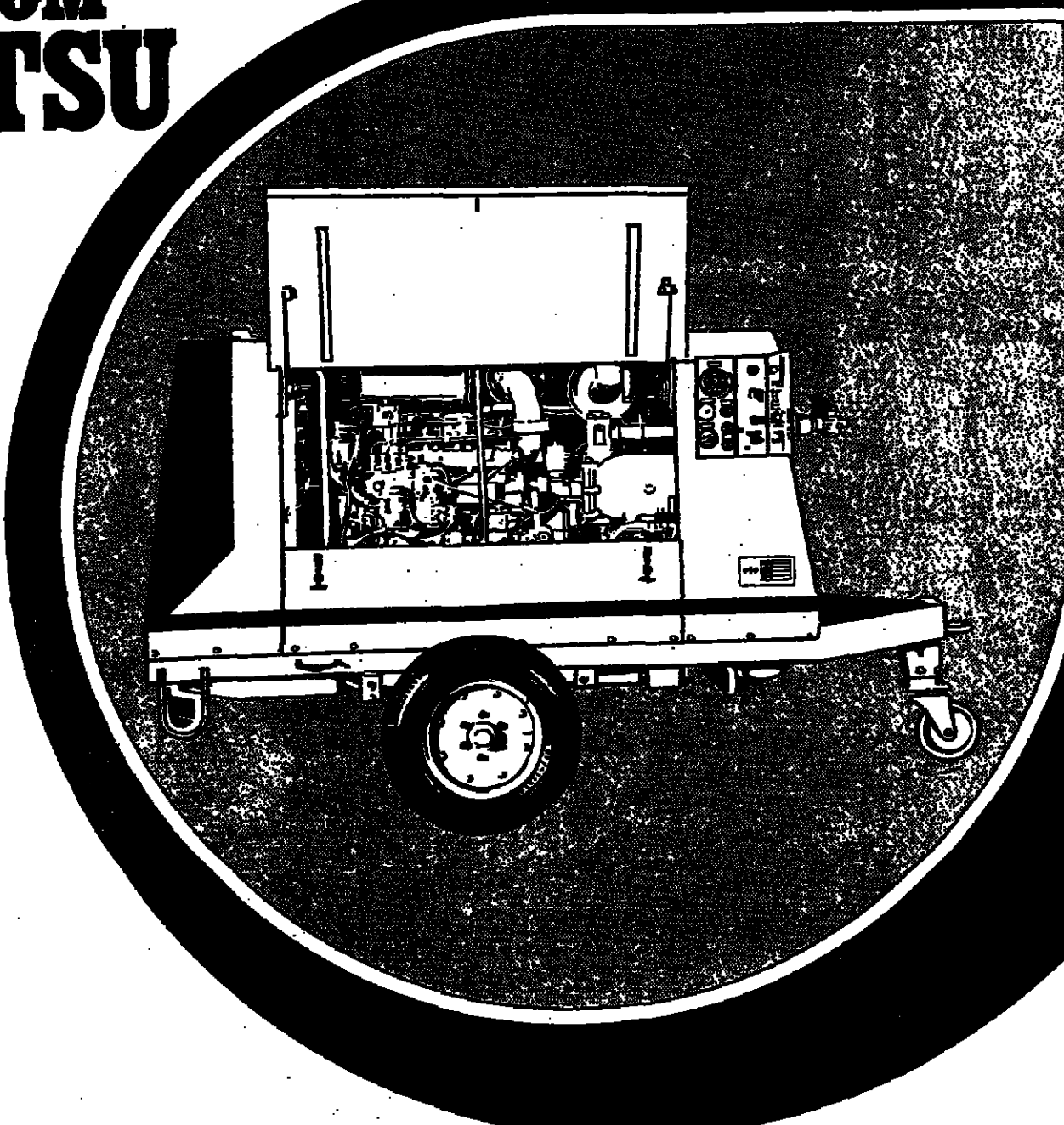
## FERTILITY RATE INCREASES IN ARAB COUNTRIES:

Country	Per Cent Increase 1968-75
Kuwait	4
UAE	16
Lebanon	14
Oman	less than .5
Qatar	less than .5

Source: "Declining World Fertility," by the Population Reference Bureau, Washington, D.C., 1978.

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## The Seven Sisters are still sailing high in world energy

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK — Five years ago, a chain of events was set in motion that added up to one of the economic watersheds of the modern era — the initiation of the Arab oil embargo against the industrialized West and the increase in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that followed it.

In its wake came a deep, worldwide recession and an upheaval in the balance of world power between oil producers and consumers.

The events of 1973 also had important effects on the big oil internationals — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf, Standard Oil of California, British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell — the so-called "Seven Sisters" which for half a century had dominated most aspects of the global oil business from drilling to shipping to refining to marketing.

For these big companies operating in the OPEC countries, the developments five years ago signaled the end of their role as entrepreneurial investors with an equity interest in the oil they pumped, and turned them instead into service companies for the OPEC nations.

Takeovers have been accomplished in Kuwait, Venezuela and most of the OPEC countries. The Saudi Arabian takeover of Aramco — the most important of all — is not completed, though it largely has been negotiated.

Alive and well

After the events of 1973, a number of observers predicted that this could be the beginning of the end for the "Seven Sisters."

But despite the forecasts, as Royal Dutch Shell managing director R.M. Hart put it recently, in a paraphrase of Mark Twain, "The reports of our death were greatly exaggerated."

The seven big internationals still operate, compete and cooperate on a worldwide basis that is only slightly less dominant than it was five years ago.

Last year, they accounted for \$200 billion in revenues, nearly four times the \$55 billion registered in the pre-embargo year of 1972.

Their combined profits of \$8.2 billion last year nearly doubled the 1972 total of \$4.4 billion, but fell short of the record \$9.8 billion registered in the post-embargo year of 1974, when a one-shot windfall of inventory profits greatly fattened earnings statements.

The companies still account for nearly 40 per cent of the oil that moves in world commerce. And the sharply escalating costs of exploring for oil offshore and in otherwise difficult terrain have made these well-capitalized companies better able to undertake these ventures than their smaller competitors.

Return on investment capital for the seven companies varies widely. But for most of them, it stands above the levels they achieved in the pre-embargo years. However, in 1977, only one of them — Royal Dutch Shell — at 15.6 per cent exceeded 14 per cent, the average return on capital recorded by U.S. industry as a whole.

The companies as a group, with the possible exception of Texaco, have maintained a bountiful cash flow that has provided them with the means to largely finance their own massive capital programs internally — an achievement few other industries can boast of.

"We don't see the cash-flow problems the industry cries about, nor do we see the excessive profits earned by them that the public seems to perceive," said Lawrence Goldstein, senior economist with the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a private group unaffiliated with the industry.

But although the overall financial health of the industry

is not something to worry about, each company has fared very differently in the brave new post-embargo world of oil that has produced something akin to a revolution in the way the managements of the companies must view their integrated operations.

A Lazard Freres partner James Glanville, a close observer of the energy scene, put it: "It is a mistake to view the oil business as some amorphous mass, moving together. These companies are as different as night and day, with their different successes and philosophies."

And interviews with the top management of the seven companies does reveal a wide range of strategies, pre-occupations and track records.

### Common threads

But there are common threads. All of them complain about the increasing intrusion of government into their business — not only in the United States, but around the world. The oil industry remains the only major segment of the U.S. economy still under price controls, and that isn't likely to change for some time. While chafing at the controls, the companies also seemed resigned to it.

Diversification has been pursued by several of the oil companies. Mobil has acted most boldly, buying Marcor with its Montgomery Ward and Container Corporation of America units.

"It's very far to state that the impact of 1973 and the results of that, when looked at from the viewpoint of the reactions we got from the American public and the Congress, led us to conclude that the concept of diversification we developed in 1968 was doubly important after 1973," said Mobil chairman Rawleigh Warner.

While no congressional bills to break up the big oil companies or to hinder their right to expand vertically or horizontally has passed, the companies remain very wary of Washington's trust busters.

Last week John Shenefield, the assistant attorney general for antitrust in the U.S. Justice Department, warned that his agency would take a hard line on evaluating large-scale merger proposals. And that same day the antitrust division filed a civil suit to block a proposed \$1 billion offer by Occidental Petroleum for the Mead Corporation, a paper company.

While oil executives see many of their troubles coming from Washington, they also have faced serious problems resulting from the integrated way in which their companies are structured.

Prior to the massive oil price rises and the OPEC nationalizations, nearly all of the petroleum profits of these mega-enterprises came in exploration and production—or what oilmen call "upstream" operations.

It's hard to get a clear answer when even the experts debate whether these companies ever made any profits at all from their "downstream" or refining and marketing operations.

### Downstream neglect

But as integrated companies, they maintained vast refining complexes and chains of service stations to utilize their crude oil, which was the principal way in which they earned their money.

The shocks of 1973 made the upstream operations far less of a bonanza. The profit margins on liftings in the Arabian Gulf area in late 1973 prior to the changes in ownership status were roughly 35 cents a barrel. Today they range from 15 cents a barrel or less in Iran to a range of 21 to 25 cents in Saudi Arabia. And that must be discounted for inflation.

Meanwhile, losses in marketing and refining operations

became more glaring, causing many of the companies "to cut back from the geographic spread of their operations, deliberately moving out of marketing in many parts of the U.S. and abroad, and out of refining as well," according to Joseph Tovey, an investment banker with Tovey Company, who specializes in the oil industry.

The situation was probably worst for Texaco, a large producer that had built up a far-flung network of service stations to market the oil it was producing, and numerous small refineries to supply the stations.

### Texaco surprised

Texaco, which once had the highest return on investment of the big companies under the old regime, seemed to have been caught largely unprepared by the embargo, the price rise and its consequences. And, as a result, it has had to do some painful restructuring of its operations recently.

"We had a philosophy or policy which we espoused for many, many years which was balanced producing, refining and marketing," said Texaco chairman Maurice Granville. "And that was our pride — we looked at our company as one that profited by it as few others were able to do."

"But had we been more clairvoyant, we would have been more mindful of the potential future concerns of having to have profitable downstream operations," he added. "I suppose our company was quite evasive in that regard when things happened."

Nor all domestic operations have been unprofitable. The government's complex system of price controls, which the oil executives inevitably rail at, ironically has helped to bolster the profitability of at least some of the companies' domestic U.S. refineries.

Meanwhile, the companies are taking a bath on refining in Europe. Refineries are said to be running about 65 per cent of capacity. Many plants came on stream after 1973, having been planned earlier in a period when continued high growth rates for energy use were expected, and ran smack into the super-slow growth that followed the sharp increase in oil prices.

The same is true for the once-profitable shipping divisions of the oil giants, which now have on hand fleets of tankers with tonnage far beyond actual needs.

That leaves exploration and production — a non OPEC areas. As a result of the sharp increase in worldwide oil prices, the rewards for new discoveries are that much greater these days. At the same time, the cost of exploring in difficult offshore regions like the North Sea has dramatically raised the price of producing each new barrel of oil that is discovered.

Oilmen continually remind you how much it costs to explore these days. One offshore drilling platform can cost more than \$1 billion, and it takes an estimated capital expenditure

of \$7,000 to \$10,000 in the North Sea to add a barrel of production capacity compared with an expenditure of only \$100 in the Middle East to add that same barrel of production.

Most of Social's strike have been in the United States and in Canada. There has been a dramatic increase in Social's North American production in the past five years, to the point where it now accounts for more than half of its total output.

The two major oil-producing areas that have come into production since 1973 are the North Sea and the Gulf of Alaska, and they were both discovered prior to the events of the embargo year.

As for Mexico—which is the major discovery of the recent period and whose oil reserves some wild guess estimate place as high as 200 billion barrels, or larger than all the known reservoirs of Saudi Arabia—it nationalized its oil industry several years ago, and the big oil internationals therefore are not involved in exploration there.

Exxon chairman Clifford Carvin believes his company and others might have found more oil and gas since 1973 if the U.S. government had been more aggressive in its offshore leasing program. Money hasn't been the limiting factor in exploration, said Carvin. The limiting factor has been the amount of geological opportunities and the U.S. government's limitation on acreage for exploration.

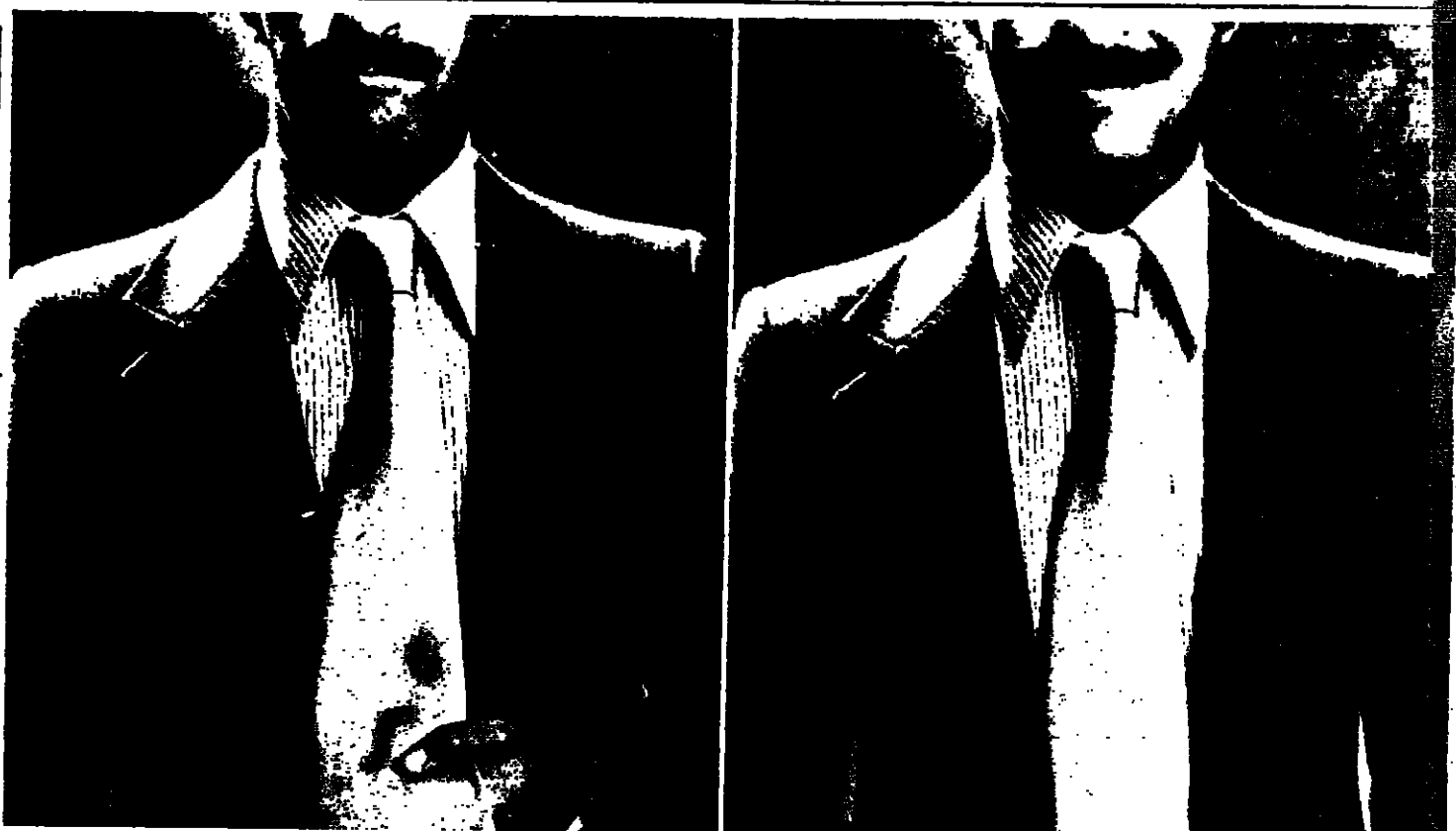
The record of actual offshore exploration during this period, however, has been spotty, with major disappointments for Exxon off the coast of Florida where it spent \$500 million and disappointments for other companies off the coast of California and in the Gulf of Alaska.

The natural gas strike by Texaco in the Baltimore Canyon area is still merely a straw in the wind as to whether the area off the eastern seaboard of the United States contains substantial amounts of oil and gas.

On a worldwide basis, however, the pace of new exploration has not appeared to keep up with the increases in prices.

"Despite abundant rhetoric," notes Drexel-Vurnham-Lambert oil analyst Joe Fischer, "the steep increase in oil and gas prices since 1973 has not elicited a commensurate increase in efforts to locate and to develop new energy sources, conventional or non-conventional. The United States, Canada, Norway, Malaysia and Britain afford notable but strongly qualified exceptions."

OPEC, with its nationalized oil companies, has not on an overall membership basis, been drawn to "commit its own vastly increased revenues to exploration risks or to developing non-conventional fuels," adds Fischer. "It is ironic that most of the new production sharing and service contract arrangements in OPEC nations and in other developing areas find the private oil companies still bearing dry hole risk." (W)



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## Warriors give Bullets 3rd trouncing of tour

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP) — The Washington Bullets were embarrassed by the Golden State Warriors, 102-83, Friday night, their third loss on a West Coast road swing that ends Sunday in Los Angeles.

The Seattle-Milwaukee game went down to the wire, the Sonics winning 80-79 on Lonnie Shelton's free throw with 48 seconds to play. Seattle is now 7-0, the NBA's only unbeaten team.

In other games Friday night, the Phoenix Suns beat the Chicago Bulls 115-110 in overtime, the Indiana Pacers defeated the Denver Nuggets

112-99, the Los Angeles Lakers topped the San Diego Clippers 113-110, the Detroit Pistons edged the Kansas City Kings 107-102 and the New Jersey Nets beat Cleveland Cavaliers 123-108.

The Warriors took it right to the defending NBA champions, running off the game's first 12 points and building a 34-12 lead by the end of the first quarter. The catalyst was John Lucas, who quarterbacked the running game and led the cheers after each basket.

Lucas scored 12 points in the first quarter and six more in the second. Phil Smith, Lucas' back court mate, topped the Warriors with 25 points.

Shelton, scoreless until the fourth quarter, tied the game at 79 with a short jumper with 1:21 to play, then made one of two free throws for the winning point. Milwaukee had two chances to go ahead, but couldn't score either time.

The Bucks' Marques Johnson had 32 points and 14 rebounds, while Fred Brown led the Sonics with 20 points and Jack Sikma added 19 points and 13 rebounds.

Phoenix came from behind twice to beat the Bulls. The Suns were trailing 101-94 with 11:52 to go in regulation but drew even at 113-113 on Paul Westphal's 15-footer with five seconds left. Artis Gilmore scored the first five points.

### New GP rules bar gentlemen

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP) — Tight new rules for the 1979 World Drivers Championship Grand Prix season, announced here Friday by the sport's ruling body, will eliminate semi-amateur teams and rich but unqualified drivers who can "buy" a Formula One seat.

They will also eliminate the old practice of letting a local driver try his luck in his national race.



EX-CHAMPION: Former world chess champion Boris Spassky at a recent tournament in Geneva.

## USSR may sweep board behind powerful Spassky

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 28 (R) — The Soviet Union appeared set for a clean sweep over Argentina "B" when adjourned games of the 23rd Chess Olympiad were due to be resumed Saturday.

Former world champion Boris Spassky, who replaced Tigran Petrosian at the first board of the powerful Soviet team, beat 22-year-old Sergio Giardelli Friday night, and Oleg Romanishin defeated Sergio Barbero, to put their team on a 2-0 lead, with two adjourned games.

Experts thought the remaining two would also end in victories for the Soviet side, which has won every Olympiad it has entered.

Strong contender Holland is temporarily leading the tournament with seven points out of possible eight, after beating Finland, 3-1.

Australia fought strongly against higher rated Yugoslavia and if it can draw its one adjourned game, the match will be tied at two all.

Australian wonder boy Ian Rogers, 18, provided the upset by crushing Grandmaster Velimirovic. The game lasted only 24 moves.

The United States, the Olympic title holder, scored one and a half points against Austria but the situation on the other two boards is unclear.

After a startling start Friday, China fared poorly against the Argentinian "A" team, with two games down, and two adjourned. Friday it trounced Iceland, 3-1, with little-known Chi Ching-hsuan defeating Grandmaster Gudmimir Sigurjonsson.

## Russians hem in Comaneci in tilt for title

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 28 (R) — As Romania's Nadia Comaneci prepared to challenge the Soviet girls for the world gymnastics title for the first time here Saturday, the Soviet Union pocketed the men's world crown Friday night.

Nikolai Andrianov, in adding the title to the Olympic title which he won in Montreal in 1976, erased the sour taste of the Soviet Union's team defeat by Japan Wednesday.

Comaneci, 16, will have the Soviet girls as her greatest rivals in attempting to live up to her stunning success at the Montreal Olympics. Elena Mukhina, Natalia Shaposhnikova and the tiny Maria Filatova are all well placed to challenge the Romanian girl as is Nellie Kim, the 20-year-old Soviet girl who was runner-up to Comaneci at the last Olympics. Comaneci will also be threatened from within her own team by 14-year-old Emilia Eberle, who won this year's European junior championship.

Mukhina will have the greatest chance as she leads in the combined compulsory and voluntary exercises which took place earlier this week and count towards the individual title. Comaneci is in second place.

Comaneci has been under intense pressure at the Strasbourg championships, with all eyes on her waiting for the slightest slip which will betray that she

has lost the perfect touch which gave her seven scores of 10 out of 10 at Montreal.

But since the first women's events last Tuesday, she has shown consistency, if not always faultless technique.

Comaneci beat Mukhina into second place at the European Games in Prague in May last year, but the Soviet girl has been in sparkling form in Strasbourg.

Only a fraction of a point separates the two girls after the exercises in the four women's gymnastic disciplines — beam, asymmetric bars, vault and floor exercise, which the

women, but not the men, perform to music.

The title could be decided by the slightest mistake, a momentary lapse of concentration, as was shown in the men's competition Friday night.

Japanese reigning champion Shigeru Kasamatsu ruined his chance at the start by falling off in the middle of his routine on the pommel horse, which requires great strength and control.

Kasamatsu, 31, was awarded only 8.9 points out of 10 for the exercise and finished seventh overall.

But Andrianov never lapsed his lowest score was 9.7, on the pommel horse—and had a magnificent 9.9 routine on the rings, his final exercise.

Japan's Eizo Kenmotsu, gold medalist in the 1970 World Championships and bronze medalist in 1974, took the silver medal, producing fine performances in the rings and vault.

Kasamatsu's blunder in the first exercise was a bitter blow, for he was strongly placed to contest the title, — second overall in both the pommel horse and horizontal bar exercises.

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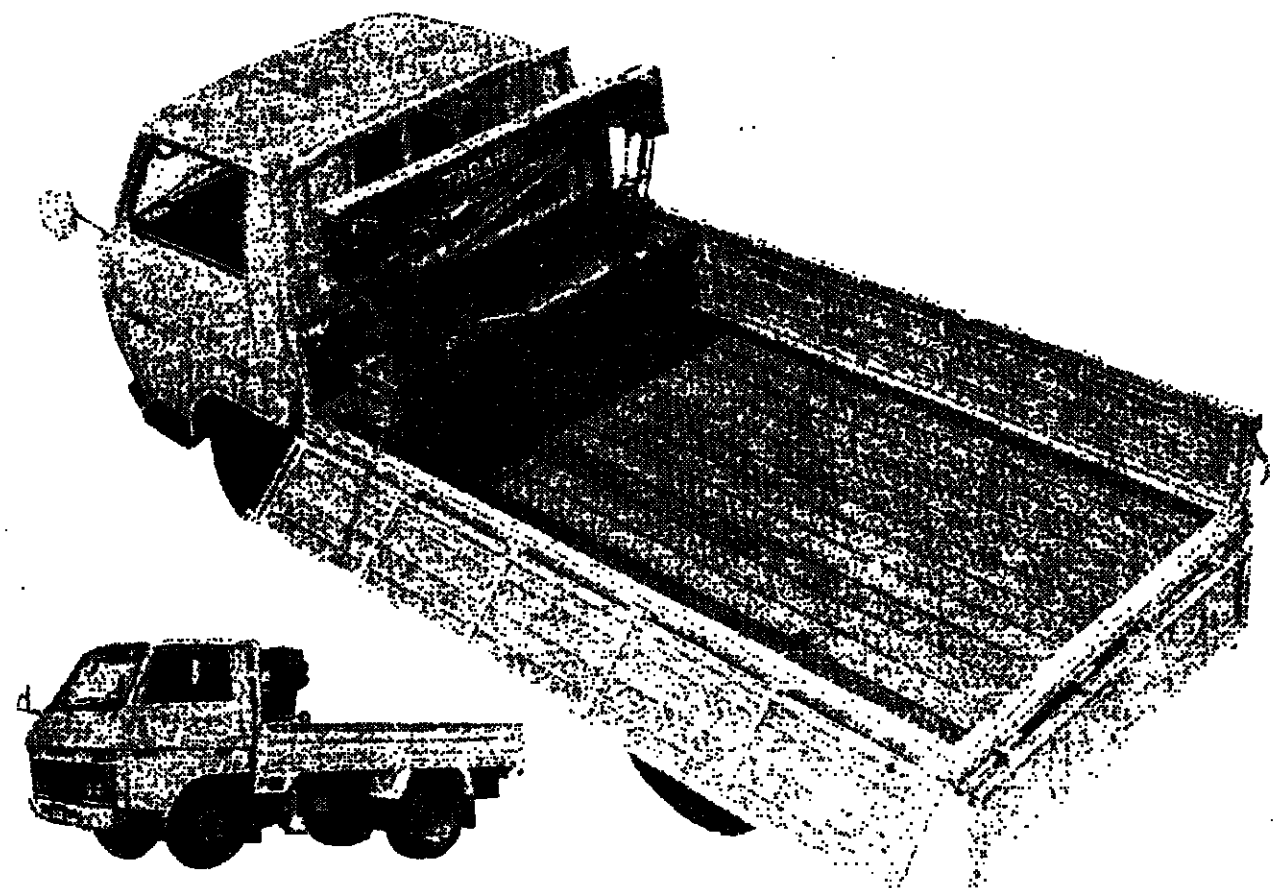
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## U.S. government dithers on sugar importing fees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — President Carter's administration is trying to decide whether or not to raise the import fee on sugar.

Raising the fee would help fulfill an administration promise to keep the American wholesale price this year at 15 cents a pound — \$330 a ton.

### Turkey signs trade pact with Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Oct. 28 (R) — Turkey and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol expressing their wish for increased trade with each other, Ceteka news agency said.

The protocol, signed Friday at the end of a four-day session of the Mixed Economic Commission by Turkish Deputy Premier Hikmet Cetin and Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak, said conditions were favorable for a long-term trade agreement, Ceteka said.

Turkey expressed interest in the imports of capital investment goods such as electric power plants, chemical and engineering factories.

metric ton. But it might also depress the world price, now about 9 cents a pound — \$198 a ton.

American consumers already pay about 25 cents a pound (55 cents a kilogram). The promise to keep the wholesale price up is expected to cost them another 11.5 cents a pound (3.6 cents a kilo).

Vice President Walter Mondale made the promise on Carter's behalf after Congress failed to pass a new sugar law before it adjourned Oct. 15.

It will mean another \$16 million for American sugar farmers, but it could mean less income for farmers in countries that export to the U.S., many of them low-income areas, because it would encourage the use of American sugar rather than imports.

Sugar coming into the U.S. now pays a duty of 2.8 cents a pound, or \$61.80 a ton. This is not expected to change. There is also an import fee of 2.7 cents a pound, or \$59.40 a ton.

Under U.S. law the president could raise the import fee to half the world price. At

the present market that would be 4.5 cents a pound or \$99 a ton. The actual increase, if there is one at all, will probably be much smaller. One expert suggested 0.3 cents a pound, or \$6.60 a ton.

Another suggestion is for the U.S. government to start monitoring imports of sugar to see whether some producer countries are sending more than would be allowed under the new international sugar agreement. The implication is that the president would then limit imports from those countries. The U.S. has not ratified the agreement, but Carter strongly supports it.

Acting in line with it would give him legal ground for helping U.S. producers against foreign competition without antagonizing all sugar exporters to the U.S., as any increase in the import fee would do. But there is some doubt whether the president has legal authority to limit imports from particular countries.

A proclamation is being prepared for the president's signature, to go into effect with the new year.

## Carter urged to reduce dependence on oil imports

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28 (R) — A top official of the European Common Market Commission has called on President Carter to act urgently to reduce the U.S. dependency on oil imports.

Guido Brunner, the market commissioner for energy Friday suggested at a press conference here that community energy ministers issue a political declaration on the subject when they meet in Luxembourg next Monday.

If one considered the present state of the world oil markets, a rise in oil prices would be unwarranted and prove counterproductive, he said. Increases of five to 10 per cent, or even 15 per cent, have been mentioned to compensate for the drop in value of the dollar.

What was really needed, the EEC commissioner said, was

for the U.S. to keep up with the oil-saving promises made by President Carter at the summit of industrialized nations, in Bonn last July.

Carter then promised that the U.S. would reduce its consumption by 2.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But present trends indicate a two per cent increase in consumption next year.

Consumption per capita in the U.S. remains twice the level of Europe where no increase in consumption has taken place since 1973, partly because of the economic recession, Brunner said.

Answering a question, Brunner said his feeling was that additional measures by the U.S. were needed soon. In practice, he said, the EEC would like to see Carter take administrative action to put up the prices of energy imports in the U.S.

## Record wheat crop predicted by IWC

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — The International Wheat Council (IWC) predicts a possible record crop for the world in 1978 and said it could reach 420 million tons.

This is 10 million tons above the estimate made by the council on Sept. 11.

The new estimate comes at a time when wheat-growing and wheat-importing countries are gearing up for a last round of negotiations to secure a new international wheat agreement.

The talks will take place in Geneva under sponsorship of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development starting Nov. 6. A draft treaty containing possible alternatives has been prepared by the IWC secretariat and circulated to members.

Soviet Union wheat production is now estimated to reach 110 million metric tons in 1978, 5 million tons more than was predicted in September and notably higher than the 1977

crop of 92 million tons.

The Soviet Union has consistently been one of the main buyers of American and Canadian wheat. A large harvest does not necessarily mean that the Soviets will cease buying since their needs for their own and satellites nations continue to grow as living standards improve.

But it does mean that world trade in wheat will shrink. The IWC said it will be down to 69 million metric tons in the 1978-79 crop year, from 72.1 million in the 1977-78 season.

World trade in coarse grains — principally barley, corn (maize), sorghum and oats — is expected to rise in 1978-79 to 85.2 million metric tons, from 83.1 million in the 1977-78 crop year.

The IWC added that Brazil alone could purchase about 2 million metric tons of corn because of its crop failure due to a prolonged drought earlier this year.

## German minister meets Shah on economic links

TEHRAN, Oct. 28 (R) — West German Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff had talks on world and bilateral economic issues with the Shah of Iran here Saturday.

No details of the talks were immediately revealed, but Lambsdorff was due to give a press conference later.

Lambsdorff, on a two-day visit to Iran, was also scheduled to meet Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami and other ministers.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Saturday	Cash	Transit
U.S. Dollar	9.28	9.28
Pound Sterling	6.85	6.85
Deutsche Mark (100)	185.00	187.50
Swiss F (100)	217.00	218.75
French F (100)	80.00	81.30
Italian Lira (1000)	4.10	4.10
Lebanese Lira (100)	112.50	111.50
Syrian Lira (100)	82.50	84.50
Egyptian Pound	4.65	4.70
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.30	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	11.20	11.17
Emirates Dinar (100)	85.50	85.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	85.50	85.00
Bahraini Dinar	8.55	8.50
Iraqi Dinar	10.25	10.20
Iranian Riyal (100)	46.00	46.65
Yemeni Riyal (100)	73.00	72.35
South Yemeni Dinar	—	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	79.00	85.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.35
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## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Islamic University	Supply and installation of lifts at students' hostels	xx	20	Nov. 18
* Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Temporary asphaltation of some streets in Al-Ola	xx	150	Nov. 18
" " "	Temporary asphaltation and illumination in Al-Moya Al-Jadidah and Zalam	xx	100	Nov. 18
" " "	Extension work at town in Al-Sulum village to protect it from floods	xx	200	Nov. 18
* General Department of Statistics	Supply of computer paper	xx	30	Nov. 19
" " "	Securing of vehicles for field work	xx	30	Nov. 19
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to Investigation's building in Aar	xx	150	Oct. 31
" " "	Repairs to Investigation's building in Jizan	xx	150	Nov. 18
" " "	Repairs to Cultural Institute building in Riyadh	xx	150	Nov. 27



## SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF 28TH OCTOBER 1978

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR. DATE
1A	MOTAGUA	M.E.S.A.	BANANAS	24.10.1978
2	TROLL RIVER	S.N.L.	CONTNRS & GENERAL	25.10.1978
3	OLYMPUS	ORIENTAL	FOODSTUFFS	26.10.1978
4	TRANSOCEAN	ALGEBIRAH	GENERAL & CONTAINERS	24.10.1978
5	TRANSPORTER II	S.E.A.	GENERAL & CONTAINERS	24.10.1978
6	ARYA RAD	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	25.10.1978
7	OCEAN HARVEST	O.C.E.	REEFER	16.10.1978
7	OCEAN FREEZER	KANOO	FLOUR & RICE	20.10.1978
7	BARGES EXI			
7	MAMMOTH			
7	WILLOW			
8	EVER PROMOTER	ALGOSAIBI	FWOOD, GEN. STEEL	23.10.1978
9	LOK PALAK	ORRI	BAGGED WHEAT	25.10.1978
10	ARYA NOOSH	S.E.A.	GENERAL	23.10.1978
11	CAROLINA	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	27.10.1978
13	BAKAR	ATTAR	TEA & GENERAL	25.10.1978
14	CITY OF WATNSHED	RED SEA	IRON BAR MARBLE-GEN.	26.10.1978
15	FRATERNITY	S.E.A.	CTES BAGGED CEMENT	17.10.1978
16	CERVINIA	S.N.L.	FROZ/FOODSTUFFS	23.10.1978
17	LAKMOS	KOLACO	BULK CEMENT	14.10.1978
19	MARE ARABICO	STAR NAV.	BANANAS	22.10.1978
20	MARE	BARDOO	BAGGED CEMENT	17.10.1978
21	TRANQUILLO	S.A.M.A.	HOTEL SHIP	—
22	PHILIPINAS SAUDI	A.E.T.	PIPES, GENERAL	24.10.1978
23	OLYMPIA	M.T.A.	APPLES/TIMBER PAPER	21.10.1978
24	OM DURMAN	M.T.A.	DISCUTS	—
29	RAYES	EL HAWI	TIMBER	22.10.1978
41	SANTA MARTA	STAR NAV.	REEFER	17.10.1978
42	ELIPS C	RED SEA	CTES/STEEL PIPES, GEN.	22.10.1978
43	TOULLA	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	17.10.1978
44	ASSEBURG	M.E.S.A.	FRUITS	18.10.1978
RO RO	KETTY	O.C.E.	FOODSTUFFS	16.10.1978
RO RO	ROLON NORTE	S.C.S.A.	RO RO	27.10.1978
Vessels Arrived During Post 24 Hours.				
	CAROLINA	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	27.10.1978
	TROLL RIVER	MEDCO	LOAD. MTY. CTRS.	27.10.1978
	HAZMANOLIS	KANDARA	CONTAINERS	27.10.1978
	ANDREAS U	A.E.T.	VEHICLES	27.10.1978
	ROLON NORTE	S.C.S.A.	RO RO	27.10.1978
	KOTA DEWI	O.C.E.	GENERAL	27.10.1978
	VILLE DE DUNKERQUE	M.T.A.	RO RO	28.10.1978
	PAULINA	ALSAADA	GENERAL	27.10.1978
	TITI B	FAYEZ	COFFEE/BEANS	28.10.1978
	LISANA	ALSAADA	RE-BAR	28.10.1978
	VESTA	ALIREZA	CTES/GEN. CARS	28.10.1978
	LAERTES	ALATAS	BULLDOZERS	28.10.1978
	CLIMAX SAPPHIRE	OCEAN TRD.	CONTAINERS	28.10.1978
Vessels Expected to Arrive During Next 24 Hours.				
	MARE ARABICO	STAR NAV.	FRUIT	28.10.1978
	BEIRUT TRUST	ORRI	PAPER/GEN. TILES	28.10.1978
	PEP SIRIUS	BARBER	CONST. MTS.	28.10.1978
	PROMOTHEUS	BARBER	CONTAINERS & GENERAL	28.10.1978
	LA PALICE	ALGEBIRAH	CONTAINERS	28.10.1978
	MENT LAKE	ROLACO	CONTAINERS	28.10.1978
	WAGLAN ISLAND	ALATAS	LOAD. MTY. CONTNRS	28.10.1978
	NEDLIYOD	ALATAS	CONTAINERS	28.10.1978
	SINOUTSKERK	KEZAYAT	CONTAINERS	28.10.1978
	SAN PEDRO	ALIREZA	VEHICLES	28.10.1978
	NORBERT			

TOTAL DISCHARGED LAST DAY  
FREIGHT TONS : 68,073  
WAITING TIME : NIL

Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any enquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

## Weekly Wall Street

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)

— All its landmark buildings are still standing, and no physical injuries have been reported, but Wall Street nevertheless might have a cat for government certificate; as an official disaster area.

The storm of selling that has swept through the stock market in the past two weeks has caused an estimated \$100 billion plus in damage to the portfolios of investors.

And to judge by all the talk of virulent inflation, rising interest rates, the falling dollar and a possible recession, little relief was in sight as of the market's close this past week.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, down 31.96 for

the week and 91.04 since Oct. 16, wound up Friday at 806.05, its lowest closing level in more than three months.

That amounts to a drop of more than 10 per cent for the average in just 10 trading days. And other indicators that reflect the showing of the smaller "secondary" issues have posted even sharper losses.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index was off 2.24 at 52.52 in the past week for a two-week loss of 6.41 points.

And the American Stock Exchange Market Value Index, down 11.08 at 141.31 for the week, has fallen 29.48 points.

Big Board volume averaged 33.60 million shares a day in

the week, against 34.18 million the week before.

Wilshire Associates of Santa Monica, California, calculated the value of the loss in the Oct. 16-20 week at \$73.29 billion, and analysts said the past week's drop probably pushed the total loss to well over \$100 billion.

Investors' gloomy view of the economic outlook seemed to be summarized by Henry Kaufman, partner in the investment banking firm of Salomon Brothers, who began a speech to a bankers' convention in Honolulu:

"When I look at where we are now and try to assess where we are heading, the conclusions to me are most disquieting."

## Economic Briefs

● GENEVA — Developing countries have complained that their textile exports were still being hindered by protectionist trade restrictions imposed by industrialized states despite an agreement concluded last year to regulate world commerce in textiles. They were speaking Friday at a one-day meeting of the textiles committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) under whose auspices the textile agreement was negotiated.

● WASHINGTON — The International Development Association has announced its approval of a \$27 million credit to India for a new national agricultural research program. The World Bank affiliate said the money was destined for use in an effort to "help narrow the gap" between research and farmers' needs for technology.

● LONDON — Turkish and European parliamentarians have expressed deep concern over what they called trade blockages between Turkey and the European Common Market (EEC). Trade barriers were also discussed Friday by Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okum and a British foreign office minister of state, Frank Judd, the Turkish embassy said.

● OSLO — Tanzania's Energy Minister, Al Noor Kassum visited Norway this week to discuss continued Norwegian support to the projected 1,200 megawatt Stiegler's Gorge power plant in the Rufiji River.

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## PORT MANAGEMENT DAMMAM SAUDI ARABIA

Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals  
CHANGES PAST 48 HRS. DATE: 26-11-98-28-10-78  
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working the Ship	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
Berth No.				
1	ANGELINA	ORRI	FERTILIZER	27.10.1978
2N	SHARP ISLAND	U.E.P.	MAIZE GENERAL	24.10.1978
3	NEDLIYOD KYOTO	KANOO	BUILDING MATERIAL	24.10.1978
4	THEMOPYLAE	BARBER	GENERAL/CONTAINERS	23.10.1978
5	ARISTONIDAS	ALSAADA	GENERAL	23.10.1978
6	LEITCHWORTH	ALSAADA	GENERAL SUGAR	20.10.1978
7	KELLET ISLAND	U.E.P.	GEN. CONTAINERS	23.10.1978
8	KOTA SEJARAH	U.E.P.	LOADING UREA	25.10.1978
10	SCAN HUI	BARBER	BULK BARYTES	24.10.1978
11	HERS EVERIT	ORRI	BANANAS	26.10.1978
12	KALYPSO	U.S.A.B.I.	GEN. CONTAINERS	26.10.1978
13	TUBAS MAERSK	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINERS	27.10.1978
14	ORIENTAL VENUS	ALSAADA	C. CEMENT	17.10.1978
15	EXCELLENT	S.E.A.	C. CEMENT	16.10.1978
16	KOREAN EMERALD	A.E.T.	C. CEMENT	19.10.1978
21	SILVER ZEPHYR	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	24.10.1978
S.C. Pier.	MALDIVE QUEST	ORRI	GENERAL RICE	26.10.1978
Vessels Working at Anchorage				
	MARIANNA	SUEASIA	C. CEMENT	19.10.1978
	EASTERN ENVOY	S.E.A.	C. CEMENT	23.10.1978
	MARIGO	GOSAIBI	HYD. LIME	23.10.1978
	YAT FBI	ORRI	GENERAL	26.10.1978
	JINYANG	S.E.A.	GENERAL	27.10.1978
Recent Arrivals.				
	SEABRAIN SPAIN	ALQURASHI	CONTAINERS	26.10.1978
	MALDIVE QUEST	ORRI	GENERAL RICE	26.10.1978
	SEA BRIDGE	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	26.10.1978
	CHERRY FLOWER	ORRI	NOBLE HOUSES	26.10.1978
	YAT FBI	ORRI	GENERAL	26.10.1978
	TUBAS MAERSK	KANOO	GEN. CONTAINERS	27.10.1978
	ANGELINA	ORRI	FERTILIZER	27.10.1978
	THE GREAT	BARBER	GEN. CONTAINERS	26.10.1978
	THEMOPYLAE	S.E.A.	GENERAL	23.10.1978
	JINYANG	S.E.A.	GENERAL	23.10.1978
	GULF LANCER	GULF	GENERAL	23.10.1978
	KALYPSO	GOSAIBI	GENERAL	26.10.1978
	NEOTE	ORRI	BANANAS	26.10.1978
	HERB EVERIT	ORRI	BANANAS	26.10.1978
Vessels Expected Within 24 Hours				
	AL SALEHIAH	KANOO	GENERAL	28.10.1978
	WAKANANI MARL	ALIREZA	GENERAL	28.10.1978



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# arab news

# International Finance

## International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates



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32065-32411	25603	28032-23592	24720-24730

# SEARCH ENGINE

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES

[illegible]

## LONDON STOCKS

[illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1

	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	A year ago
Government Sec. ....	69.37	69.34	69.58	69.63	69.55	69.49	77.78
Fixed Income .....	71.82	71.82	71.10	71.34	71.26	71.17	79.75
Industrial/Corp. ....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	111.6
Gold Mines .....	149.3	148.0	146.2	149.1	153.1	160.1	132.2
Gold Mines (Ex-s-p) ..	~	109.5	108.4	107.5	109.9	115.5	99.4
Orcl. Div. Yield .....	5.62	5.58	5.51	5.45	5.46	5.40	5.25
Earnings Yr 14% (full)*	15.52	15.53	15.23	15.15	15.19	15.19	15.55
P/E Ratio (incl. 8.51)	~	8.51	8.52	8.73	8.72	8.80	9.12
Dealings market .....	4,970	4,818	4,480	4,471	4,396	4,259	5,591
Equity turnover % .....	~	89.5	75.15	49.37	58.88	72.25	97.78
Equity bargains total ..	~	17,065	14,095	11,066	14,425	14,778	16,993
10 a.m. 63.2	11 a.m. 62.5	Noon 62.7	1 p.m. 62.4	2 p.m. 62.1	3 p.m. 62.5	4 p.m. 63.5	

\* Based on 52 per cent corporate tax rate.      \* N1 = 8.30.  
 Price 100 = 1000.      Last 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978.

**SE ACTIVITY**

	1978		Share Computations			Oct. 26	Oct. 25
	High	Low	High	Low			
					— Daily		
Govt. Sec. . .	78.98	68.79	127.4	49.18	GR-Edged . .	128.1	142.8
	(3/1)	(5/6)	(91/106)	(31/175)	Indemnities . .	183.4	197.9
Fixed Int. . .	81.27	70.73	189.4	59.23	Speculative . .	39.0	31.4
	(3/1)	(1/1)	(20/1147)	(3/175)	Totals . . . . .	77.7	106.2
Ind. Ord. . .	535.5	433.4	569.2	49.4	5-Day A/Tape		
	(14/9)	(2/3)	(13/1477)	(26/4648)	GR-Edged . .	149.4	154.2
Gold Mines . .	264.6	130.3	442.3	43.5	Indemnities . .	125.9	147.7
	(14/48)	(1/1)	(23/5757)	(6/4648)	Speculative . .	77.4	77.4
Gold Mines . .	121.2	39.7	332.1	54.1	Totals . . . . .	41.1	49.8
	(1/1)	(1/1)	(1/1)	(1/1)			

**BASE LENDING RATES**

[illegible]

- Members of the Accepting Houses Committee.
- 7-day deposits 7%, 1-month deposits 7¼%.

سوق تبادل العملات	
LONDON FOREIGN EXCHANGES	
October 27	Range
USA .....	2.0468-2.0670
Canada .....	2.2367-2.2775
UK .....	2.2425-2.2970

## COMMODITY PRICES

[illegible]

第 1 步: 计算  $\bar{X}$  和  $\bar{Y}$ 。

WOOL		Today's		Previous		
Australian		Today's		Today's		
Greasy Wool		Closing		Closing		
		Per cent		per tonne		
July	62.30	July	228.6	Wethers	744.00	744.50
August	63.53	August	231.8	Cash	764.50	765.88
September	64.60	September	233.9	Three months	744.50	765.88
October	67.25	October	236.8	Settlement	744.50	—
November	69.38	November	238.9	Calcutta	731.50	732.50
December	71.48	December	242.0	Cash	752.00	752.50
January	73.55	January	245.0	Three months	732.50	—
February	75.45	February	247.8	Settlement	732.50	—
March	77.50	March	248.8	Calcutta	732.50	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
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July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
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July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
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November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
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July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
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April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—	Settlement	—	—
March	—	March	—	Calcutta	—	—
April	—	April	—	Cash	—	—
May	—	May	—	Three months	—	—
June	—	June	—	Settlement	—	—
July	—	July	—	Calcutta	—	—
August	—	August	—	Cash	—	—
September	—	September	—	Three months	—	—
October	—	October	—	Settlement	—	—
November	—	November	—	Calcutta	—	—
December	—	December	—	Cash	—	—
January	—	January	—	Three months	—	—
February	—	February	—			

اسعار الذهب والفضة

**London Bullion Market**

**LONDON GOLD**

**October 27**

3.00 p.m. fix .....	\$234.5
Morning fix .....	\$234.1

**مؤشر دناو جونز الومستري**

## DOW JONES CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES

October 26			
30 Industrials	321.12	DN 9.09	or 1.89
20 Transport	317.52	DN 2.29	or 1.93
15 Utilities	106.47	DN 1.46	or 1.40
65 Stocks	280.18	DN 3.91	or 1.38

DOW JONES 11 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES			
October 27			
30 Industrials	322.67	UP .95	or 0.12
20 Transport	317.57	UP .15	or 0.67
15 Utilities	108.38	DN 0.17	or 0.17
65 Stocks	289.25	UP 0.15	or 0.09

Marelli Ercole .....	274	285	Italy .....	164
Magneti Marelli .....	488	476	Holland .....	3.9
Mediobanca .....	42500	42250	Switzerland .....	3.1

Miraflores	19160	18500	W. Germany	3.4
Moscow	17500	17800	Sweden	3.4
Munich	2035.00	199.50	Switzerland	3.4
Onishi Ore.	1280	1270	Denmark	18.0
Osaka	1367	1370	Finland	18.0
Palmer	1387	1340	France	18.0
Paris F.C.	1367	1370	Japan	14.0
Perth S.P.A.	975	980		
Pineapple	50.48	56.30		
Sib.	625	631		
Salt	1775	1765		
Sale Vinosa	768	728		
Ser	1775	1765		

NOTES: Overseas prices shown exclude freight. Belgian dollars are after withdrawal.

1. DML5000, makes other-wise stated.

2. Plus 500000, makes other-wise stated.

3. Plus 100000, makes other-wise stated.

4. Plus 500000, makes other-wise stated.

5. Ten 50000, makes other-wise stated.

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ST/SP = STOP/START

[illegible]

1645.50		Opening Prices
3.9700		
3.1175	STG.....	2.0650-2.0670

1.6520	BBR CON	27.62-27.65
1.6520	CAN	84.80-84.85
10.8675	CHF	4.8082-4.7990
10.1325	LIT	795.00-795.50
20.50	NET	1.9150-1.9170
10.90-45	DFR	1.5830-1.5920
1.1845-65	DMK	1.7590-1.7600
1.584-16	YEN	173.80-179.00
	AUS. SCH	12.78-12.82
1.67	DKR	4.8255-4.8275
1.667	FRF	4.7550-4.7580
1.278	PORT	41.25-43.85
1.401	SKN	4.1660-4.1680
1.278	BRF JPN	12.50-12.83
1.261	SPAIN	68.00-68.85
	MEXICO	22.78-22.79
		22.72-22.73
	Sig. one month 18-13 disc.	two months 26-27
	three months 51-42 disc.	six months 135-139 disc
	twelve months 338-340 disc.	
	Can. one month 21-22 disc.	two months 24-25
	three months 7-10 prem.	three months 39-41 prem
	twelve months 70-80 prem.	

## اسعار وائت الضمات العربية

German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
6 1/4-7	10-14	10-14	15-17	1 5/16-1 3/16
7 1/4-7 3/4	15-17	15-17	19-19 1/4	2 1/16-2 1/8
7 1/4-7 3/16	7-9 1/4	15-16	9 1/16-11 1/16	1 5/16-1 1/8
7 1/4-7 3/4	10-10 1/4	15-16 1/4	10-10 1/4	2 1/8-2 3/8
7 1/4-7 3/4	10-10 1/4	15-17	10 1/2-10 1/2	2 3/16-3 1/16
7 1/4-7 3/4	10 1/2-11 1/4	17-18	10 5/16-11 1/16	3 1/8-3 1/4

one month 9.65-9.70 per cent; three months 10.55-10.65 per cent; six months 11.10-11.20 per cent

four years 10-10 1/2 per cent; five years 9 1/4-10 1/4 per cent; one seasonal call rate for gold and Swiss francs. Asian rates are closing rates in Singapore



B.C.

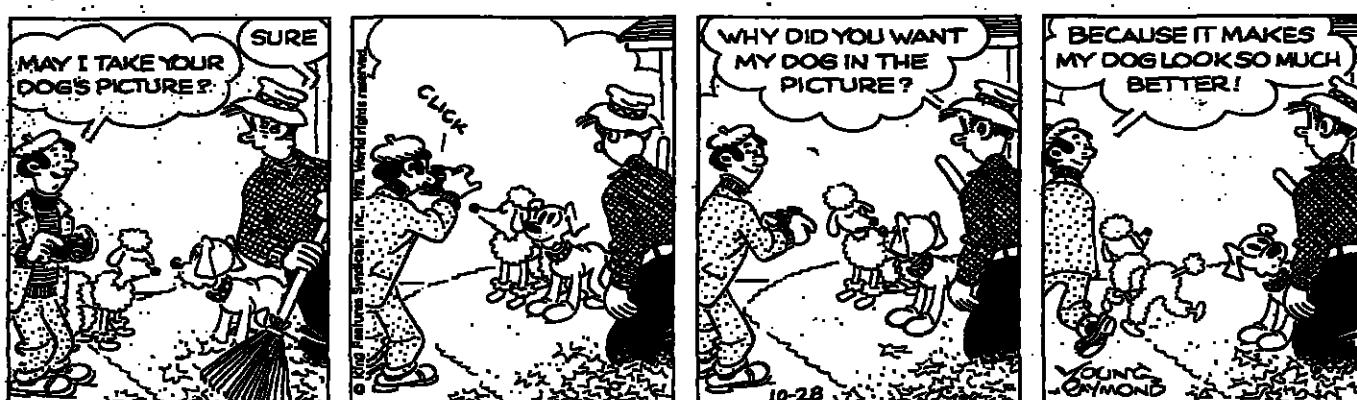
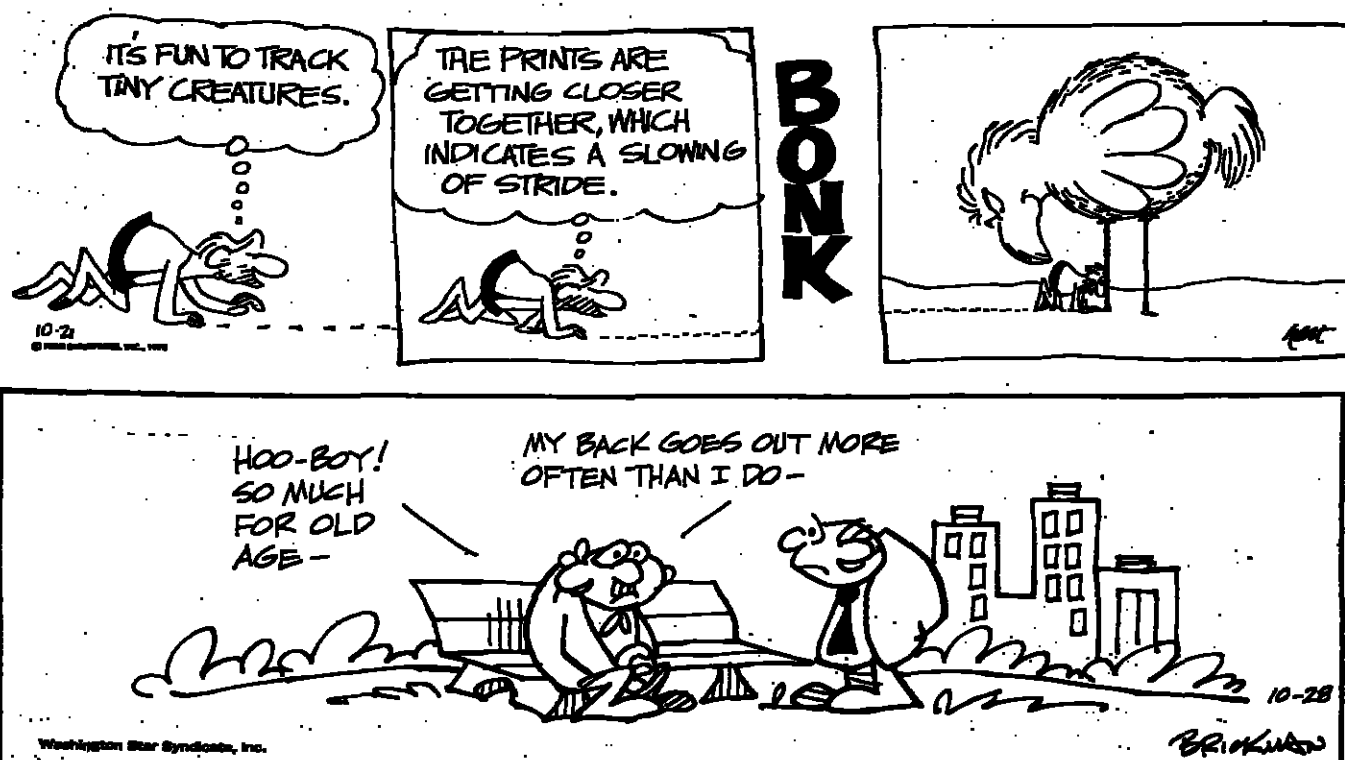
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

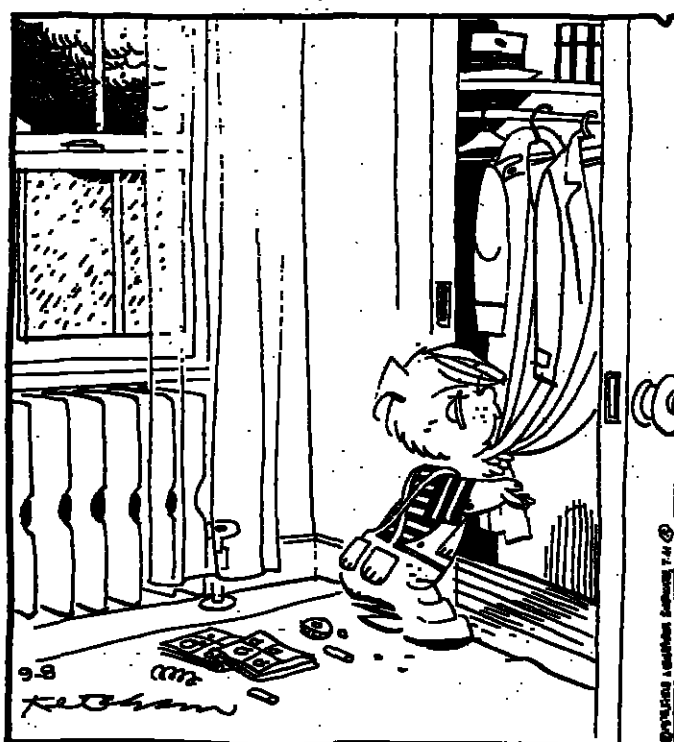
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

By THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Headquarters

5 Old New

11 Excluded by

12 Descendant

13 Hebrides

14 Pressed

15 Headless

17 "Down under"

20 Rep.'s

21 Cho Cho

24 Wayne's "The"

25 Armadillo

27 Pleased

28 Suburb

29 Suburb

30 Suburb

31 Suburb

32 Devoured

33 Ancient

34 Moral

36 Moral

38 Moral

39 Moral

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Across

1 Headquarters

5 Old New

11 Excluded by

12 Descendant

13 Hebrides

14 Pressed

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29 Suburb

30 Suburb

31 Suburb

32 Devoured

33 Ancient

34 Moral

36 Moral

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114 Moral

## Believe It or Not!



## Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

Double-Dummy Defense

South dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

7 4 3

5

J 10 8 2

K 10 8 3

WEST

A J 9 8 5

Q J 10 6

Q 7

7 6

EAST

Q 10

7 4 1 2

A 4

Q J 9 4 2

SOUTH

K 2

A K 9 8

Q 9 8 5 3

A 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead - queen of hearts.

The secret of good defense is partnership cooperation, and there are many conventions in use that enable the defenders to achieve their best possible result. For a good example, take this hand where East-West performed extremely well to put South down four at one trump!

West led the queen of hearts, East playing the two and South the king. Declarer entered dummy with a club to the king, on which West played the seven and East the deuce. Declarer then led dummy's jack of diamonds,

The key to the defense came from the two deuce plays by East on the first two tricks. East's deuce of hearts played at trick one showed lack of interest in hearts and made it clear that he did not have length or strength in that suit. East's club deuce, an odd number of clubs and fine told West that East had five clubs. West's club return at trick four was therefore strongly indicated. Furthermore, his retention of all five spades was based on the certainty that East had five hearts or queen of spades if South's 16 to 18 point notation was to be believed.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y Z L B A A X R

L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this simple A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

M W D F D J J E B Z E T S J L E

Q M T L X Y M F X Z B W M L M X V Z

D T A X Z Y Z J E B Z E X D I X D J I

L Y M J U - F M U A Z R Q Z A J D F A J S

Yesterday's Cryptquote: THERE IS ONLY ONE THING THAT REQUIRES COURAGE TO SAY, AND THAT IS A TRUTH. - G.E. CHESTERTON

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

SUNDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
Mecca	5:08	6:27	12:12	3:29	5:51	7:21
Medina	5:11	6:28	12:12	3:26	5:47	7:17
Najd	4:37	5:58	11:39	2:54	5:15	6:45

## DHANRAN TV

3:30 Children's Show	CB Bears: Hard Headed
4:30 Jokers Wild	Hard Hat, Heavy
5:10 Wide World Of Sports	No. 508
6:02 Waltens	Acrobatic Water Ski
6:51 Wel. Bk Kotter	The Big Brother
7:25 Safety Film	One Of Our Sweathogs Is Missing
7:26 Police Woman	Take Notice
8:16 That's My Mama	Death Game
8:41 Second Run	Cliffons Big Move
	Baxter

## WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:  
Moderate weather will prevail over the pilgrimage sites while moderate winds will blow westerly to northwesterly at light to moderate speed. The rest of the Kingdom will also have moderate weather with surface winds blowing northwesterly to northeasterly raising light dust. Low-lying clouds will appear over the western and southern highlands offering chances of thunder showers.  
Sea conditions will be calm to moderate in the territorial waters.

Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)	Mecca	Jeddah	Riyadh	Dhahran	Medina	Taiif	Tabuk	Turaif	Yanbu	Mena
	37	35	34	37	35	25	26	25	34	35
	25	18	19	19	19	16	14	11	20	23

## SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	10:00 Opening
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:01 The Holy Quran
2:05 Gass of Guidance	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:10 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle	10:10 Light Music
2:15 Your Health	10:15 NEWS
2:30 On Islam	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
2:45 Window on the World	10:30 Top of the Pops
2:55 Music	11:00 Arabic by Radio
3:00 NEWS	11:10 Press Review
3:10 Press Review	11:15 The World Atlas
3:15 Music	11:45 Wonders of the Sea
3:20 Selection of Songs	12:00 Islamic Contributions
3:30 Close Down	12:15 Nashville
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:59 Close Down

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	8:30 VOA Magazine
8:05 Reports: Activities	8:35 America: Science, Cultural, Letter
8:10 Opinion; Analysis	11:00 Special English; News
8:30 Dataline	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
8:35 News Summary	
9:00 Special English: News; Feature, The Making of a Nation	
9:05 News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Reports; Activities	
10:10 Opinion; Analysis	

## BBC

Morning Transmission	6.00 *Radio Newsreel
8.00 World News	6.15 *Promenade Concert
8.09 *British Press Review	7.00 World News
8.15 Don't Miss!	7.09 Commentary
8.30 *People and Folk	7.15 From Our Own Correspondent
8.45 Letter from America	7.40 Look Ahead
9.00 Newsdesk	7.45 The Spy who came in from the Cold
9.30 *The Tony Myatt Request Show	8.00 World News
10.00 World News	8.09 *Book Choice
10.09 News about Britain	8.15 *My Word!
10.15 From Our Own Correspondent	
10.30 *Brass of Britain	8.45 Sportscall
10.45 *Out of the Shadows	9.00 World News
11.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
11.09 Reflections	9.15 Radio Newsreel
11.15 *The Pleasure's Yours	9.30 The Way of Everyman
12.00 World News	10.00 Piano style
12.09 British Press Review	10.15 Radio Theatre
12.15 *People and Politics	11.00 World News
12.30 Overture	11.09 Commentary
12.40 Look Ahead	11.15 Europa
12.45 Sports Review	11.30 Sunday Half-Hour
1.15 Take One	12.00 Don't Miss!
1.30 Sunday Service	
2.00 World News	12.15 *Magical Mystery our
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 *Theatre Call
2.15 From Our Own Correspondent	1.00 World News
2.30 Play of the Week	1.09 Notes from an Observer
3.30 *Opera Star	1.15 From Our Own Correspondent
4.30 World News	
4.09 Commentary	1.40 Reflections
4.15 Letter from America	1.45 Sportscall
4.30 Short Story	2.00 World News
4.45 The Sandi Jones Requests Show	2.09 Commentary
5.30 I'm Sorry I'll Read that Again	2.15 Letter from America
	2.30 Themes from Childhood



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The Aluminium Products Company Limited (Alupco) Dammam, hereby announces that the services of the sales and Marketing Manager—Mr. Alan Gray Hughes, British Nationality of which a personnel photograph is exposed above, will end by the end of October 1978. He will leave the Country on an exit visa only. Any one who may have a claim against the above-mentioned persons is requested to contact Alupco no later than 31/10/1978. ALUPCO reminds its clients that it will accept no contract or agreement signed by the aforesaid after the date of this announcement.

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### PASSPORT LOST

Indian Passport No. J-833853 issued at Madras on 24.3.1974 to Mr. Ahmed Naseruddin has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy—Jeddah.

### PASSPORT LOST

Indonesian Passport No. A-063425 issued at Jakarta on 28.7.1978 to Mr. Mohammad Abu Salaz with name of wife and his son has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indonesian Embassy — Jeddah.

### PASSPORT LOST

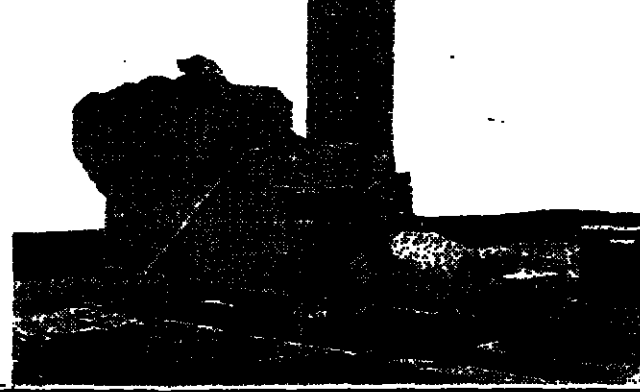
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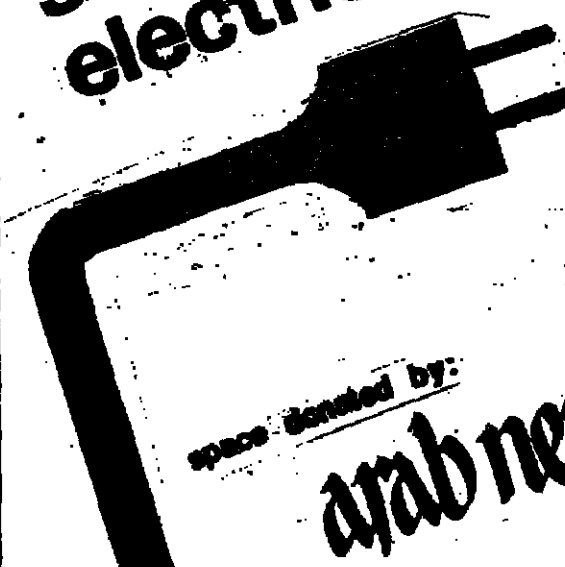
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Late News

الاثنين ٢٧ ذي القعدة ١٤١٨ هـ

## Filipinos pick up the pieces after Typhoon Rita's tantrum

MANILA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Relief officials said Saturday 34 persons died in typhoon Rita Thursday and Friday, but they feared the death toll would rise.

There was an unconfirmed report that an overflowing dam drowned 30 villagers.

Initial estimates by the Philippine Red Cross and the government National Disaster Coordination Center put the damage to crops and property at \$3.6 million based on partial reports from 14 provinces in eastern and central Luzon that were seriously affected by the typhoon, the strongest to hit the Philippines in eight years.

Figures on the number of displaced persons varied. While the Red Cross reported 247,226, and the NDCC 232,582, the Ministry of Social Services and Development, which said 54 persons were missing, had 456,676.

The Red Cross announced it had sent a team to confirm a field report that the Bustos Dam in Bulacan, 40 kilometers north of here, had overflowed, drowning 30 residents of a

village outside the town of Norzagaray.

The dam was reported already spilling early Saturday, apparently because of rains from previous storms.

"We went to check and found that the situation was not serious. But after this typhoon, we don't know," the Red Cross said.

A swollen Pampanga River and another overflowing dam, Pantabangan in Nueva Ecija Province north of Bulacan, flooded more than 30 municipalities in both provinces as well as in Tarlac, and Pampanga, which were in the path of Rita's 150 kilometers an hour winds.

A team of news photographers who flew by helicopter to hardest-hit Nueva Ecija Saturday reported widespread damage to houses and buildings there, including the army's Fort Magsaysay. The floods had receded but there were signs they had reached up to six feet high in some areas.

In a Manila suburb, Marikina, the floods reached roofs four persons were reported to

have died there.

Reports from the Red Cross showed 14,474 houses were either partially or totally damaged by rampaging floodwaters or by the typhoon's powerful winds, which pummeled Manila with gusts of up to 150 kilometers per hour.

### Kingdom picks Bangkok squad

RIYADH, Oct. 28 (SPA) — The Saudi Football Federation has announced that 22-man squad will represent the Kingdom at the Asian Games soccer tournament in Bangkok, Dec. 9-20.

The squad members, who leave shortly for training matches in Cyprus and Greece and will attend a training camp in Riyadh before departure for Bangkok, is as follows: Ibrahim Yusuf, Fahd Habshi, Saleh Naimah, Sultan ibn Nasr, Salem Marwan, Tewfik Migren, Majed Abdullah, Abdullah Abdurabbu, Tewfik Saqabi, Ibrahim Tahsin, Saad Break, Issa Hamdan, Ahmad Saqir, Ahmad Nefawi, Issa Abdullah, Saleh and Issa Khalifah, Saad Jasim, Wajdi Mubarak, Abdullah Saqir, Jasim Kiriya.



EVACUATION: A Philippine Navy rescue team evacuates people from a flooded area of Manila Friday in the wake of Typhoon Rita.

### Scouse struggle ends 1-0

## Everton stops the unstoppable

LONDON, Oct. 28 (R) — Liverpool met its first English Football League defeat of the season Saturday, going down 1-0 at neighboring Everton in a reverse which rudely interrupted their apparently remorseless march towards the League championship.

Everton's victory, its first

over Liverpool since 1971, put it only two points behind its neighbors at the top of the First Division table — a strongly challenging position. It was a well-deserved win. Everton made the Liverpool defense look unusually vulnerable, especially when it raided down the left flank, and it was no great surprise when Andy King volleyed in the winning goal from 20 yards in the 58th minute.

League champions Nottingham

Forest stretched its record unbeaten run to 38 games with a scoreless draw at Southampton. Second Division leader Crystal Palace was beaten 1-0 at home by Fulham, leaving Everton and Nottingham Forest the only unbeaten clubs in the top two divisions.

Everton and Manchester United, 4-2 victors at Wolverhampton, were the only winning teams among the top six in the First Division.

## Iraqis, Syrians said patching up dispute on Euphrates waters

BAGHDAD, Oct. 28 (R) — Iraq and Syria Saturday discussed the question of both countries using the waters of the Euphrates River, informed sources said.

In 1975 Iraq complained that the discharge of water from the Syrian, Euphrates Dam during February and March of that year was far below the amount agreed on between the two countries in 1973.

Syria was thought to have reduced the water flow after Iraq stopped pumping crude oil through Syria and built a pipeline to the Turkish coast to export its oil, thus depriving its neighbor of a large amount in transit royalties.

The dispute over the sharing of the Euphrates waters became part of the bitter ideological and political quarrel between the governments of the two countries, made up of rival wings of the Baathist movement.

An Iraqi-Syrian sub-committee, set up after the "National Charter" between the two countries was sealed on Thursday, is also due to discuss pumping Iraqi crude to the Syrian Mediterranean coast.

The two countries are to reopen their trade centers in Damascus and Baghdad and will expand trade under the terms of an agreement signed here Saturday night.

They decided to end more than a decade of animosity on Thursday when they drew up the charter aimed at building up political, military and trade ties.

### Brigades men get 9 years jail

MIAN, Oct. 28 (R) — Two Red Brigades terrorists were jailed for more than nine years for attempted murder here Saturday and four others received lesser sentences on charges arising from police raids on their hideouts in 1975.

For shooting at police who arrested them, Attilio Casaletti was given a term of nine years and nine months while Pierluigi Zuffada received three months less.

Corrado Alunni, wanted for the kidnap of former Premier Aldo Moro and captured less than two months ago, was sentenced to seven years and one month to add to a 12-year term he is already serving.

Fabrizio Pelli, one of the founders of the group, serving 15 years for forming an armed band to subvert the state, was sent down for an extra three years and four months. Paola Bestasio also received an additional term of three years.



GONE: A Manhattan rare book dealer bids for Richard Wagner's composition draft of "Tannhauser" at Christie's, New York, Saturday. It went to him for \$242,000. (Story page 4).

## British Football Results

<b>Division One</b>	<b>Division Four</b>
Bristol C. 1 Arsenal 3	Bradford 1 Huddersfield 1
Chelsea 3 Norwich 3	Darlington 1 Port Vale 0
Coventry 2 Bham 1	Grimsby 1 Hereford 1
Everton 1 Liverpool 0	Hullfax 0 Bourne 2
Ipswich 2 QPR 1	Hartlepool 5 Rochdale 1
Leeds 4 Derby 0	Newport 1 Barnsley 1
Man. City 2 WBA 2	Reading 3 Stockport 3
Southampton 0 Forest 0	Wigan 2 N'hampton 0
Spurs 2 Bolton 0	Wimbledon 3 Doncaster 2
Wolves 2 Man. Utd. 4	York 1 Scunthorpe 0
<b>Division Two</b>	<b>Scottish League</b>
Blackburn 1 Wrexham 1	Dundee 2 Partick 0
Brighton 1 West Ham 2	Hearts 2 Celtic 0
C. Palace 0 Fulham 1	Morton 2 Aberdeen 1
Leicester 0 Bristol 0	Motherwell 1 St. Mirren 2
Millwall 0 Charlton 2	Rangers 2 Hibernian 1
Newcastle 3 Carlisle 0	<b>Division One</b>
Notts 1 Cambridge 1	Airdrie 4 Kilmarnock 1
Oldham 0 Sunderland 0	Aberystwyth 0 Dundee 1
Orient 3 Luton 2	Ayr 1 Queen 1
Preston 2 Burnley 2	Clyde 2 Montrose 4
Stoke 2 Sheff. Utd. 1	Clevedon 2 Rotherham 1
<b>Division Three</b>	<b>Division Two</b>
Aquary 1 Hull 1	Brechin 4 Alloa 2
Carlisle 2 Swindon 0	D'Almeida 2 E. Stirling 1
Chester 3 Brentford 1	E. Fife 1 Forfar 2
Mansfield 1 Colchester 1	Falkirk 2 Albion 1
Oxford 1 Gillingham 1	Meadow 0 Cowdenbeath 2
Playmouth 0 Blackpool 0	Stenhouse 0 Derwick 2
Rotherham 1 Shrewsbury 2	Stranraer 0 Queens Park 2
Sheff Wed 0 Walsall 2	
Swansea 4 Peterboro 1	
W. Ham 1 Exeter 0	

### From page one

U.S.

The paper said the Syrian envoy was expected to discuss the possibility of drawing up a joint plan of action grouping Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to revive the eastern front "in the face of a possible new Israeli aggression."

Syria may also propose a meeting of the Syrian, Jordanian, and Iraqi defense ministers and the head of the PLO's military department to discuss ways of "establishing an equilibrium to face the outcome of the Camp David accords," it added.

Military experts believe full military cooperation between Syria and Iraq, which together could muster almost 500,000 men, would compensate for Egypt's departure

from the Arab confrontation against Israel if an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is finalized.

Newspapers in Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan as well as the Palestine commando movements have welcomed the Syrian-Iraqi charter.

Iraqi newspapers described it as a significant development on the road of Arab unity and the government newspaper "Al-Jumhuriya" said it had facilitated the task facing the Arab summit in Baghdad on Nov. 2 called by Iraq to counter the Camp David accords.

**Fahd** received head of the Moroccan Royal Cabinet Ahmad Bousoudah.

Later Saturday the prince received U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles Duncan and the accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Prince Naif, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and Chief-of-Staff Gen. Othman Al-Hamid.

In a fourth meeting the new ambassadors of Turkey, Sierra Leone and Kuwait presented their credentials to Prince Fahd Saturday. Present at the ceremonies were Prince Abdullah, Prince Saud and other top-ranking officials of the royal cabinet. The new ambassadors are Fikrat Barakat of Turkey and Suleiman Baba Tibbu of Sierra Leone and Muhammad Al-Osaimi of Kuwait.

**Sadat to keep**

either Sadat or Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin since the Washington peace negotiations started two weeks ago, the White House said.

Carter has sent one letter to Sadat and two to Begin, one of them Thursday after Vance expressed his displeasure with Israel's decision to expand the settlements, a spokesman said.

The White House gave no details of the latest letter to Begin. Meanwhile, Begin telephoned Sadat Saturday night and told reporters that the Middle East peace talks in Washington would continue.

Begin had called Sadat to congratulate him on receiving the 1978 Nobel peace prize, which the two men shared.

**Khaled**

traveling to the Southampton Princess Hotel in the governor's limousine.

A Bermuda government spokesman said the King chose Bermuda because of the mild temperature and fair climate.

**Boumediene**

gerian Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Bouteflika who had flown here from New York.

Boumediene is presently staying in a sanatorium outside of Moscow.

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